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The Bombay Chronicle

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"Is Administration Of Ordinances: Administration Of Justice"?

PLOT AGAINST N. S. W. PREMIER

Anti-Communist Move In Sydney ?

MR. WILLIS ON "UNIMPEACHABLE SOURCE OF INFORMATION"

LONDON, Mar. 18.

Amazing plot to seize the N. S. W. Premier Lang and throw him into the river at the opening of the new Sydney Harbour Bridge to-morrow is disclosed in a wireless message received in Sydney from Mr. Willis, New South Wales Agent-General in London to the Colonial Secretary.

The message stated that members of the House of Commons and others interested in Australian affairs held a secret meeting on Thursday evening and discussed bridge opening and, revealed that the "New Guard" movement in New South Wales, an anti-communist organisation, intended to implement the above plan and strongly urged that every precaution should be taken to protect the Premier and save the State from such a disgraceful act.

The Sydney police regarded the radiogram as a hoax but Mr. Willis interviewed by Reuter in London said that the message was authentic and that he had obtained information from an unimpeachable source.—Reuter.

New Order For President Of Ahmedabad Municipality

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 13.

Mr. G. V. Malvanker, President of the Ahmedabad Municipality, who was served with an order last week signed by the District Magistrate requiring him to report himself to the Deputy Police Superintendent every Friday, besides abstaining from taking part in the civil disobedience movement and immoderate criticism of Government and its officers, was served to-day with another order signed by the District Magistrate cancelling the condition requiring him to report himself to the Deputy Police Superintendent every Friday, the other conditions to remain as they are.—A. P.

Sir John Beaumont, Chief Justice.

GANDHIJI ON BRAIN

Mr. Churchill's Platitudes

LONDON, Mar. 17.

The great precaution taken by the American police during his tour in the United States was referred to by Mr. Winston Churchill in an interview to Reuter on his arrival at Plymouth. He said that the United States authorities had reason to believe that some Indian societies might be displeased with him, and therefore took precautions. They were certainly anxious, but he did not think that he underwent any serious risks.

Prelude to constitutional reform in India, must be effective crushing of Mahatma Gandhi and all he stood for. Now that the Government was taking steps on these lines, he was sure that the machinery of constitutional reform would be put in motion in due course.—Reuter.

Kaka Kalelkar Gives Up Hunger-Strike

BELGAUM, Mar. 17.

(From A Correspondent)

Kaka Kalelkar, who was on hunger-strike has begun taking his food. A *takli* has been supplied to him.

CHIEF JUSTICE PUTS QUESTION TO ADVOCATE-GENERAL

ARGUMENTS IN "INDIAN DAILY MAIL" SECURITY CASE

Counsel Contends Government Should Have Been Grateful For Articles Alleged To Be Objectionable

ADVOCATE-GENERAL ON JUSTICE AND LAW

The Chief Justice's Court, Bombay, was crowded with interested spectators when the application of Mr. Pothan Joseph, Editor of the "Indian Daily Mail", to have the two orders to deposit security amounts of Rs. 3,000 each as printer and publisher of the paper, under the Press (Emergency Powers) Act, set aside came on for hearing.

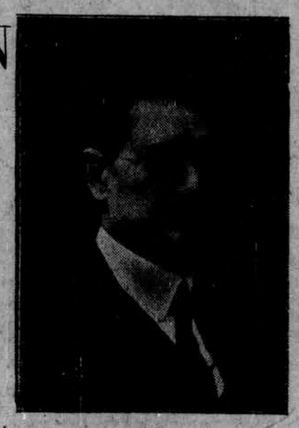
A special bench of three judges, consisting of the C. J., and Justices Mirza and Murphy sat hearing the arguments throughout the day and when the Court adjourned till Tuesday next the Advocate-General was still replying to the address of Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan on behalf of the applicant.

Mr. Pothan Joseph occupied a seat behind Counsel and among those present in the Court were Mr. N. H. Belgaumwala, Managing Lessee of the "Indian Daily Mail" and Mr. B. G. Horniman, the writer of the articles to which the Government have taken objection. Lady Beaumont and Mrs. Murphy were interested spectators until the luncheon adjournment.

Mr. Talyarkhan was speaking for more than two hours, while arguing that the articles, read as a whole, or even the passages cited in the order, torn as they were from their context, far from tending to bring the Government or the administration of justice into hatred or contempt were articles for which the Government should have been grateful as the intention and the effect was to draw their attention to certain abuses and give them the opportunity of rectifying them. The writer had drawn inferences which were reasonable from facts which were true.

The Advocate-General who took up the whole afternoon with his uncompleted address argued that the truth of what was stated was immaterial. If the comments tended to create hatred, contempt and disaffection, as he contended they did, whether they were based on facts which were true, did not save them from coming under the provisions of the Act.

During the hearing the judges intervened several times with questions to Counsel. "Is the administration of ordinances the same thing as the administration of justice?" was one question put to the Advocate-General by the Chief Justice.



Sir Jamsetji Kanga, Advocate General.

Mr. F. S. Talyerkhan.

MR. TALYARKHAN ARGUES CASE FOR APPLICANT

Bombay, Friday.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co. appeared for the petitioner, and Sir J. B. Kanga, Advocate General on behalf of the Government.

Mr. Talyarkhan, arguing for the applicant, read out the relevant sections of the Act, and said that the words complained of were alleged to be of the nature described in section 4 (1) (d) which referred to bringing into hatred or contempt the administration of justice or the Government as by law established in British India.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that the court should look at the articles as a whole and see whether its general trend was to excite hatred or contempt towards the Government or the administration of justice, or whether the writer was merely ventilating certain grievances of the public in regard to the manner in which the Ordinances were being administered by the subordinate officials.

WRITER'S OBJECT.

Dealing with the first article appearing in the "Indian Daily Mail" of February 26, Mr. Talyarkhan referred to its headings:

"Are the Executive Abusing Their Powers?"

"A straight question to the Governor of Bombay."

These headings, said Counsel clearly indicated that the writer's object was to draw the attention of the Government to the manner in which the Ordinances were being misapplied by the subordinate officers of the executive.

Counsel submitted that notwithstanding the drastic nature of the Ordinance, it was still open for a newspaper to make such comments to draw the attention of the Government to these facts.

The writer of these articles said Mr. Talyarkhan, was is Mr. B. G. Horniman, an English journalist of great experience and high standing, and he had supported his comments by facts which he fully set out in the article.

SECURITY OF LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS.

The first few lines of the article, said Mr. Talyarkhan, clearly indicated the object of the writer:—

"We have had repeated assurances from the Government in India, Central and Provincial, that the Ordinances would be administered reasonably and humanely and that no law-abiding citizen woud have anything to fear from them. Passing over for the moment the question that comes first to the mind, whether Ordinances providing executive authority with such amazing powers can be applied with the moderation and consideration for the safety and comfort of law-abiding citizens which Government believe to be possible, I want to ask whether the manner in which the drastic emergency powers in the hands of executive officers are being applied indicates moderation and consideration—we will leave out such a big word as humanity—or ruthlessness and complete indifference to the security of law-abiding people. When we see what is going on around us day after day it appears to me that there can be but one answer to this question."

"POWERS NOT USED REASONABLY."

The whole burden of his song, Counsel submitted, was to point out that these powers were not used reasonably or with due consideration.

"ABNORMALLY HEAVY SENTENCES"—AND INFERENCE.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that the inference which the writer drew was based on the facts that abnormally heavy sentences and fines were uniformly imposed by the magistrates. The courts had to discriminate, the writer said between the various cases coming up before them according to the circumstances of each, but the writer did not find any such discrimination.

"Even though working behind the iron bars of the Press Ordinance, a journalist is not debarred from pointing out such a reasonable grievance," Counsel added.

TWO SPECIFIC INSTANCES.

This grievance is supported by the writer by quoting two specific instances of two men of the social status and culture like Mr. Brelvi, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle", and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, who were placed in the "B" class.

Mr. Talyarkhan then read out the following passages which were objected to by Government:

"MAGISTRACY AND EXECUTIVE."

"I think it is now clear that in these cases, it may not be individually but in a general way, the magistracy are working in consultation and co-operation with the Executive. Otherwise it would be difficult to account for the way in which certain individuals are picked out for these heavy and altogether excessive fines and the promptitude with which action is taken upon them by the police. I hesitate, too, to believe that magistrates would of their own volition be so unanimous in the infliction of these vindictive sentences, which seem to be applied with little discrimination.

It would appear, too, that magistrates have surrendered the discretion, which properly belongs to them of deciding the class in which persons convicted of these offences should be placed in the jail, and the power of classification is thus also being used improperly if not vindictively.

"CO-OPERATIVE WORKING."

This co-operative working of the Executive and Magistracy is one of the worst features of the ordinance regime. It means that the magistrates have lost their power to consider each individual case judicially on its merits, and to use their discretion in the passing of sentences."

"A FLAT RATE."

Explaining the meaning of the above passages, Mr. Talyarkhan said that it was well known that the Government had made no secret of their intention to put down the civil disobedience movement ruthlessly. The writer found that the magistrates had been going on inflicting the flat rate of two years and fine in almost all cases without discrimination as to the differing cir-

(Continued on page 10)

MAKING DELHI DRY

Muslim Crowd Destroys Liquor Shop

NEW DELHI, Mar. 18.

A Muslim crowd, after prayers in Juma Masjid, paraded the streets and started picketing the liquor shops in Egerton Road. The Delhi police arrived on the scene and arrested two picketers, whereupon the crowd became unruly and entered a shop and looted and destroyed the stock. The situation was immediately brought under control by the police.—A. P.

King Gives Audience To Sir S. Hoare

LONDON, Mar. 18.

The King gave audience to Sir Samuel Hoare for over half an hour.—Reuter.

VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 18.

His Excellency the Viceroy held an Executive Council meeting to-day.—A. P.

INTER-VARSITY BOAT RACE

Most Serious Contest

CAMBRIDGE CREW AS FAVOURITES

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, March 17.

Judged by lack of the usual beauty contests, and the absence of much of the customary humorous Press stunting on the boat race personnel, Saturday's contest should be the most serious one for many years. All attempts to prejudge the form of the crews incline as usual to Cambridge, who to-day, watched Oxford at one of their smartest bits of rowing, Chitwyck-Healey doing 38 and 35 strokes in 2 minutes, starting from the stakeboat at the new starting post.

Cambridge followed with a minute and a-half row at 34 and 36. The race starts on Saturday at 19-20 a.m. owing to the fact that there is high tide at Putney at 11/54.—Reuter.

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLE CHASE

Forbra Comes First At Liverpool Run

LONDON, Mar. 18.

At Liverpool to-day, the Grand-national Steeple Chase, run over four miles and 856 yards resulted as follows:—

FORBRA FIRST.
EGREMONT SECOND.
SHAUN GOILIN THIRD.

STARTING PRICES.

The following were starting prices:—

Fifty to one against Forbra

Thirty-three to one against Egremont

Forty to one against Shaun Goilin.

Thirty six ran:

Won by three lengths. Shaun Goilin was bad third.

The following were alterations in probables:

Aruntius was ridden by F. Mason and Prince Cherry by J. Geary. Weight of Sea Soldier was raised to 11/7.

Tamasha did not run.—Reuter's Special.

"Robbing Peter To Pay Paul"!

"AXE" MILITARY EXPENDITURE FIRST, SAYS MR. RANGA IYER.

Economy cuts were taken up by the Legislative Assembly to-day, according to the programme agreed to between the Government and the Opposition.

Sir George Rainy indicated the probable course of Government business till the end of the session. He said that after the Holi holidays, the House would sit on the 23rd and 24th March, when business would include the introduction of the Medical Council Bill second and third reading of the Salt Duty Bill, the Bengal Detenus Bill, the Foreign Relations Bill, the Sugar Industry Protection Bill and the Broadcasting Bill.

Motions would be made for reference to Select Committees of the Medical Council Bill, the Haj Pilgrimage Bill and the Assam Tea Districts Bill.

The House would be asked to pass the Partnership Bill the Validation Bill and the Civil Procedure Amendment Bill as passed by the Council of State.

There would also be a resolution by Sir Joseph Shore in connection with the Road Funds and by Sir George Schuster to take into consideration the report of the Standing Finance Committee on the Howard-Nixon Memorandum on the financial aspects of the separation of Burma.

SUBVENTION TO FRONTIER.

The President informed the House that according to the original arrangement to-day and to-morrow were set apart for economy cuts, but Mr. B. Das proposed to move a token cut to raise the question of subvention to the Frontier. The procedure could be varied only, if the House was unanimous. On being asked, the Central bloc opposed the proposal.

Mr. B. Das submitted that as the Government and the Nationalists and the Independents had no objection, he should be allowed to move it. The President regretted that as practical unanimity had not been shown in the House, he could not vary the procedure.

LUMP CUTS.

Sir Abdur Rahim moved a cut of 6 1/2 lakhs under the Customs. He said that the general principle underlying the economy cuts under various heads was that they represented the difference between the Retrenchment Committee's proposal and the effect given by the Government to them, but the House suffered from one difficulty, namely that it could record its decision only on votable items. Therefore, they had decided to move lump cuts and leave it to the Government to distribute them among both votable and non-votable heads, according to the Report of the Retrenchment Sub-Committees. He said, it was impossible for the House to lay its finger on a particular activity or personnel, because of their non-votable character.

When the Retrenchment Committee found the offices over-staffed and top-heavy, Government must give weight to their opinion

DISPARITY OF SALARIES.

Concluding Sir Abdur Rahim referred to the disparity between the salaries of the preventive inspectors and the police inspectors,

(Continued on page 7.)

Hoisting Congress Flag No Offence

SESSIONS JUDGE ORDERS DR. KANUGA'S FINE TO BE REMANDED.

AHMEDABAD, March 18.

The Sessions Judge Mr. N. S. Lokour, passed orders to-day in the application to refer to the High Court the case of Dr. Kanuga who was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 under section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act for hoisting the Congress flag on "Independence Day" and refusing to remove it. The Judge recommended that the conviction be set aside and the fine be refunded. He said in the course of his order:

"In this case although the accused is a Congressman and had taken active part in the Civil Disobedience Movement last year and his wife became a "Dictator" and went to jail this year, it is not alleged that the accused himself took any part in the movement this year. Neither the Congress nor the hoisting of the Congress Flag have been declared to be unlawful. As the hoisting of the flag was not in itself an offence, the accused was not bound to remove it. The District Magistrate had not prohibited the hoisting of the flag but in the evening he issued an advice to the public that they should not keep the flag flying on their houses. Refusal to comply with an unauthorised order of police officers cannot be regarded as indicating an intention to assist in the carrying out of the programme of the Gujarat Congress Committee. Had the programme included the wearing of swadeshi clothes on that day none who was already wearing swadeshi clothes could be required to doff them unless the wearing of such clothes was itself unlawful. I therefore hold that the conviction of the accused in this case is bad in law."—A. P.

Silk Merchant Gets Six Months Jail For Feeding Of Picketers

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 18.

A silk merchant, was tried to-day under Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act on a charge of arranging the feeding of picketers and generally managing the affairs of the Picketing Mandal, which had been declared unlawful, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine in default to undergo six weeks' more imprisonment.

The accused admitted having managed the affairs of the Picketing Mandal, except financing its activities. The prosecution produced as witness the proprietor of a hotel, who deposed that the accused gave him Rs. 10 as advance for feeding picketers, producing tickets bearing the woods "Bande Mataram" or "Jai Bharat".

A student of the Gujerat College was tried to-day and sentenced on the charge of breach of parole to a fine of Rs. 300 in default to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

MADRAS DOCK WORKERS RESUME WORK.

MADRAS, March 18.

Over 1,000 dock workers who had been on strike resumed work this morning.—A.P.

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A R6863A

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A 6366.

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.
I. C. No. 1 of 1932.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913,
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE ATLAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED (in liquidation).
S. D. SHETHIA & CO., a firm .. Petitioners

THE CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required on or before the 16th day of April, 1932, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to H. H. Wadia, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the said Company at his Office at Jehangir Building, 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator or in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts and claims at such time as shall be specified in the said notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 8th day of July, 1932, at 11.15 O'Clock (S.T.) in the forenoon or so soon thereafter as the matter might be conveniently heard is appointed by the Honourable Judge hearing Company matters for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated this 16th day of March, 1932.

H. H. WADIA,
Official Liquidator.
4575.

Public Notices

NOTICE

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH OF THE INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Presidency Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society will be held at GOVERNMENT HOUSE on WEDNESDAY, 30th MARCH, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) by kind permission of Lady Sykes, to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Annual Report and audited Income and Expenditure Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1931, together with the Balance Sheet as on that date.
(2) To elect Members of the New Committee.
(3) To appoint Honorary Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1932.

By order of the Committee.
HILDA FLANDERS.
Honorary General Secretary.
4582.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF BOMBAY

APPLICATIONS ARE HEREBY INVITED for the post of SECRETARY to the College, on a salary of Rs. 250 per month, with benefits of the College Provident Fund. Applicants must be university graduates and as far as possible graduates in medicine, between the ages of 35 and 55, and should have had Office and administrative experience. They will be required to devote their whole time to the duties of the post.

Applications stating age, giving full particulars of qualifications and administrative experience, and accompanied by such testimonials as the candidates may desire to submit, should be forwarded to the undersigned so as to reach him NOT LATER THAN THE 31ST MARCH, 1932.

M. D. D. GILDER,
B.A., M.D., F.R.C.S., M.L.C.
President
Room No. 26, Secretariat,
Bombay.
4577.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Auction sale held by Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., Auctioneers under instructions of the Mortgagor Bai NAMATBAI, wife of Abdulhussein Hakimji Siwania and with the consent of the Mortgagee on the 10th day of March, 1932, our client Mr Nazarally Jenulbhoy Dhagandhrawalla was the highest bidder and declared the Purchaser of the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against on to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Doctor Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 80 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2600, New No. 9618, Old Survey No. 993, New Survey No. 4241 and Cadastral Survey No. 4204 Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 775, Street No. 78 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Doctor Street on or towards the West by a Sweepers passage, on or towards the North by the house of Kikabhai Nalwalla on or towards the South by the house of Nyaji Hussein.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1932.

LALA AND CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai BACHUBAI HORMUSJI GAZDAR, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office Nos. 2-4, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure (Cess whereof has been redeemed) situate off Girgaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (1,004) One thousand and four square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue as part of C.S. No. 482 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 2,156, Street No. 36 and part of "C" Ward No. 2155, Street Nos. 414 and 414-E, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the West by a strip of land belonging to the Vendor and beyond that by the property of Bomanji Dadabhai Sulsara and another and of the Vendor, on or towards the East by the property of Gangadas Bapusha and another, on or towards the North by the forty-feet Road constructed by the Vendor and on or towards the South by Dukerwadi Lane.

Dated this 18th day of March 1932.

MEHTA LALJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4585.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF PRINTOGRAPH MACHINE, LARGE SAFE ON STAND, HUNTLEY & PALMER BISCUITS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, E. FANS AND LAMPS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

On account of the concerned:—7 tins Morton's Corn Flour, 5 tins mixed fruit jam, 27 tins Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits.

By order of the Municipal Hydraulic Engineer:—

1 Printograph Machine with types.

Property of a gentleman:—Household furniture, such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, velvet lined drawing room suites, Maganlal B." large safe on stand, cupboard, bedsteads, E. fans and lamps etc.

BENNETT & CO.

Messrs. VORA & CO.

Tel: No. 22064.

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AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) 20th inst. at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) of the best selected design highly furnished complete Dining Drawing and Bed Room Furniture richly upholstered spring cushion chesterfield suits, H. M. V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, etc., etc., at Chowpatty Sea Face, Next to Vianelli's Restaurant.

VORA & CO.

SHARE BAZAR

GOOD DEMAND FOR CASH SHARES

Bombay, March 8.

PRICES OPEN QUIET—NARROW FLUCTUATIONS — GOOD DEMAND FOR CASH SHARES MARKET CLOSES STEADY

It was the last day for trading before a long spell of Holdings as the market is to remain closed on account of Holi and Easter Holiday and will re-open on the 29th inst. Mill shares opened quiet and after fluctuating within a narrow range closed steady. There was a very good demand for cash shares at better prices. This shows the true sentiment of the market.

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 675 and closed at Rs. 680. Fazal shares closed at Rs. 315|10. Similarly most of the mill shares closed steady. There were some sellers of Imperial Bank at Rs. 1015. There was good enquiry for Kohinoor mill shares. Tata Powers advanced to Rs. 470. Indian Cements were placed at Rs. 196|12.

3-1|2 p.c. Government paper opened at Rs. 62 but declined to Rs. 61|11 on long liquidation. Later on prices rallied on renewed buying and closed at Rs. 61|14.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, March 18.

Bombay Dyeing 676 80 80
Century 212 11 15 14
Colaba 73
Crescent 53
Fazul 317 13 15
Indore 337 38
Madhowji 10
Nagpur 370 69 71
New Great 133 34 33
Pearl 178 76 80
Simplex 16 15
Swadeshi 207 8 6
Burma 326 25 28
Hydro 117 18 17
Tram 107-13 8-2
Deff. 285
Ord. 22-6 8 2 22 22-6
Bundi 14-2
Indian 185 98 95 96
Katni Ord. 156
Alcock 107 8

MILLS.

Bombay, Mar. 18.

100 Ahm Advance	287/8
50 Apollo	2-4-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2/8
500 Bom. Cotton	50
250 Bom. Dyeing	680
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	214-6
500 Central India P.	123-12
100 Central India	271-4
100 Colaba	73/12
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	53-12
250 Currim	50
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	25
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0/7/3
100 Elphinstone P.	20/12
100 Elphinstone	3
250 Fazulbhoy	315-10
100 Finlay	82/8
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	111-4
1000 Hindustan	1450
100 Indore Malwa	338-2
250 Jamshed	4
50 Kastoorchand	7-12
100 Khatau	90
100 Kohinoor	125
250 Laxmi	925
100 Madhowji	10
250 Madras United	200
1000 Manekji Petit	700-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	15
1000 Morarji	400
50 Mysore	103/12
200 New Great P.	110
200 New Great	133-12
100 New City	44-8
250 Pabani	100
250 Pearl	190
100 Phoenix	290
10 Premier	1/4
100 Shapurji	5
1000 Sholapur	1570
250 Simplex	15
100 Swan	55
100 Swadeshi	206-14
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	16
500 Vishnu P	805
500 Vishnu	1430
1000 Western	722-8

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	68-8 xd.
50/25 Central	44-14
£10-5 Eastern	57-8
500 Imperial	1005
500-125 Imperial Contr.	242-8
100-50 India	86-4
5 Union	3/3/0

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	14/12
70 Gwallor	52-8
250 Indian	196-4
100 Katni 1st P.	102
100 Katni 2nd P.	106-8
40 Katni Def.	510
100 Katni	156-4
10 Punjab P.	8-14 xd.
10 Punjab	8
100 Shahabad	201-4

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P	7-3
15 Jupiter	7/6
15 New India	17-4
200 Oriental	1600
10 Vulcan	5-4

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	105
1000 Andhra Valley P.	935
1600 Andhra Val.	815
50 Bom. Tram P.	63-8

(Continued in column 6).

(Continued from column 7).

50 Bom. Tram	108-2
100 Tata Hydro P.	101/4
100 Tata Hydro	117-8
1000 Tata Power P.	1072-8
1000 Tata Power	470

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	633-12
100 Amritsar Patti	85
100 Central Province	69-4
100 Dho. Barramati	74/8
100 Guzrat	46
100 Mandra Bhon.	52-8
500 Tapti Valley	587-8 xd.

MINING.

10 Central India	0-8-0
10 Shivrajpur	13-6
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	113-2
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	42-12
30 Tata Steel D.	285
75 Tata Steel	22/8

MISCELANEOUS.

100 Alcock	108-12
250 Bom. Steam P.	189-6
250 Bom. Steam	184-6
50 Bom. Telephone	50-14
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2/14/6
125 Bom. Burma Old	328-12
50 Bom Burma New	115
100 Ind. Bleaching	140
15 Scindia	8/7/0
3 1/2 per cent Government Paper	62
5 p.c. 1945/55 Tax Free	98

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Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld, founder of the great Government-controlled Institute of Sexology at Berlin, has found the way to preserve in CONVENIENT form the ACTIVE hormones of ALL the vitally important glands—the fountains of life, energy and virility. Never before has this been possible. At last, through the life-time work of a great scientist

Rejuvenation without operation!

at a small cost, without risk, is possible to every man who had said "Good-bye" to the physical power and vitality of YOUTH

TITUS Brand PERLES

are the means whereby this scientific marvel is now available to men who say

"I'm not the man I was!"

And this booklet with the plain cover

tells the whole wonderful story of how thousands of men throughout the world have regained YOUTH and all that youth means.

The booklet will be sent in plain envelope post free to any bona-fide enquirer (MEN ONLY).

Write to (your card enclosed in an envelope will do):

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POPULAR CARS

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A. S. DIAS & Co.

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RELIABLE WASHING SUITING

	From.
Office Suit C. T.	Rs. 10.
Tassore Suit C. T.	Rs. 15.
Cashmere Suit C.T.	Rs. 45.
White Office Shirt	Rs. 3.
White Office Trousers	Rs. 4.

SHOWN ON THE SCREEN

AT THE PATHE CINEMA

Charlie Chaplin's "City Lights"

The popularity of Charlie Chaplin is remarkable. During the past week enormous crowds have stormed Pathe Cinema to obtain seats to see City Lights and thousands have been turned away disappoined. Everybody will be pleased to hear that the picture is running for a second week. It was a matter of speculation as to how the silent film would be received by the public. It cannot really be called silent as it is properly synchronised with excellent music and sound effects. At the same time there is no speech. Possibly it is chiefly due to the fact that Charlie Chaplin is a superb actor that one does not miss the speech in this picture. At the same time we wonder owing to the huge success of this film whether some more silent pictures will not come back again after all.

City lights has a strong story. Charlie Chaplin, a tramp, meets a blind flower girl and through the resources of a millionaire friend with whom he has made acquaintance he provides sufficiently for her to be operated upon by an eminent surgeon, with the result that the girl regains her eye-sight and instead of being a poor flower girl, becomes the proprietress of a large flower shop in Broadway.

In no way does it allow one to become sentimental. Immediately the scene starts and a feeling of romance and sentiment arises something happens from Charlie Chaplin which turns the the theatre into roars of laughter. This is easily the cleverest of his pictures which no one should miss.

THE C. P. & BERAR PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD.,

The Bank accepts FIXED DEPOSITS at following rates:—

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4½ p.c. per annum.	9
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	years.
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	only.

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G. A. BHONSULE, Manager.

Nagpur City.

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WHITE LEPROSY

A few days' application of this medicine cures White Leprosy, and Leucoderma radically. Get rid of this horrible disease by application of the medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kabirajes and advertisers.

Rs. 500 Reward, if proved fallible. Price Rs. 2.

AKHIL KISHORE RAM, No. 22, P. O. Katriarai, (Gaya).

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CURED IN 7 DAYS.

No operation, no internal medicine—only by the use of 7 pessaries of "PILESORIN2" a sure cure is guaranteed. Thousands have been cured. Send a Post Card for free literature.

AGUERINE DEPOT, KARACHI.

AT THE CAPITOL

Marion Davies Scores Hit In "Five And Ten"

Skyscraper, banquets, bachelor apartments, moonlight trysts, zooming airplanes, charity bazaars, private trains, steamships and even Fifth Avenue busses supply the kaleidoscopic backgrounds for "Five and Ten," Marion Davies' starring picture which opens at the Capitol today.

Modern, daring, hilarious and yet intensely dramatic, the Fannie Hurst novel offers the star something entirely new by way of characterization. Miss Davies as Jennifer, daughter of the five-and-ten-cent-store magnate, is a different Marion Davies than we have known on the screen in the past. She is a more convincing and repressed person than we had been led to believe. Indeed, her excursion into the realm of drama is by far the outstanding achievement of her career and to this reviewer she has been without rival to farce comedy honours.

Robert Z. Leonard directed the picturnization of the Hurst narrative with an eye for pictorial

MARION DAVIES *and* LESLIE HOWARD *in* "FIVE AND TEN"

value, placing the story in lavish settings and providing a swift pace for the tempo that reaches a smashing climax in the suicide of the young brother to save his mother from an indiscretion. Striking in its dramatic strength the story is strongly laden with romantic appeal and Leslie Howard, playing opposite Miss Davies, serves to more than justify that end. Richard Bennett and Irene Rich play the parent roles and Kent Douglass as the brother rounds out the Rarick family, of which Jennifer is prime factor. Jennifer, setting her cap to win the young society architect, chooses the wrong weapon with which to combat her rival. By employing her father's money in the fight for her motives are misunderstood and she loses. There is later complication, however, which brings them back together, although under rather compromising circumstances.

"The Song Writers' Revue" including ten famous composers which gives one an opportunity of hearing such popular songs as Dardanella, Japanese Sandman, Me and My Shadow, Mean to Me, The Wedding of the Painted Doll, School Days and Birth of a Song, accompanied by excellent settings, music and dancing by a bevy of chorines, serve as an additional inducement to make one visit the Capitol. The latest news from all corners of the Globe completes the programme.

INDIAN TALKIES

WELLINGTON — "Bilwa-Mangal" or "Bhatka-Soordas" produced by Madan Theatres (Ltd.) Calcutta, featuring the four renowned stars, Master Nissar, Mahomed Nawab, Miss Kajjan and Miss Patience Cooper, will run for the third week.

AT THE IMPERIAL

Sagar's Mirabai"

Sagar Movietone's latest Indian Talkie, singing and dancing picture. "Mirabai" a devotional Hindi production of Mr. Ramnik Desai, featuring Jal and Zubeida is now running for the second week, at the Imperial Cinema.

AT THE WEST-END

"Shakuntala"

Specially for Holi Holidays, the management of West End Talkies have arranged to screen Madan's Talking and singing picture "Shakuntala" featuring Miss. Kajjan and Master Nissar.

AT THE KRISHNA

"Black Tiger" featuring Miss Chandrika and Navinchandra, of Mehta Luhars, is being shown this week at the Krishna Cinema.

AT THE EXCELSIOR

"Rango" A Thrilling Epic Of Jungle Life

Fascinating in its tensely interesting story, terrifying in its stark reality, and gorgeous in its wild beauty—and superlatively funny! This is the apt description of "Range" a thrilling epic of jungle life which is this week's attraction at the Excelsior Theatre. A Paramouit production, it is one of the greatest pictures of its kind ever brought to the screen.

Ernest Scheedsack, the adventurous explorer and famous producer of the thrilling jungle films of "Chang," "Grass" and "Four Feathers," has now caught the living spirit of the wild life in the interior of Sumatra—a picturesque region teeming with a wealth of natural scenery. He spent eight months in the midst of dangers from the ferocious wild animals and the pestilential fevers of this wild country, to obtain remarkable shots for this picture, his only companions being his wife, his camera assistant, a Chinese interpreter and a Japanese cook.

Comedy, pathos, tragedy—every ingredient of a truly great and entertaining picture is present in "Range" which is a story of the struggle for existence in the matted steaming interiors of the tropical Malayan jungle. Ali, a native Malayan tiger-hunter, and his little son Bin are shown living in friendly co-operation with their neighbours, an aged orang-outang "Tua" and his two years old baby, "Rango". Their highly interesting and jolly lives are daily shadowed by the menace of their common enemy the tiger. The story is brought to a thrilling climax when in a bloody combat a murderous tiger is killed by an infuriated buffalo, a scene which is caught by the camera in all its terrific realism. The authentic sound of the jungle are also heard—the enraged roars of the tigers, the screeches of the monkeys, etc., —all the audible accompaniment that goes with the life of the denizens of the jungle. A simple story, but the action is charged with tense stirring thrills that grip one's interest like the most absorbing detective or underworld stories. It is a stupendous picture, in a class by itself.

AT THE EMPIRE

Lupino Lane's Starring Picture

Lupino Lane, the famous musical comedy star who provided excellent entertainment as Maurice Chevalier's valet in "Love Parade" has a featured role in a fine a British picture "Never Trouble" which is coming this week to the Empire.

It is a hilarious comedy of a down-and-out artist who builds high castles in the air on the hope of inheriting a big fortune. He is sadly distressed, however, to find that his uncle has left him only £5. Deciding that life is no longer worth while, he has placed an order for his early disposal with a specialist in this kind of business. But before his pessimistic plans are carried out, a later will is found whereby he becomes very rich, and he acquires a fresh zest in life. The cross currents in his new life land him in a series of amusing situations. The supporting cast includes Iris Ashley, a new British film "find," Jack Hobbs, and Lola Hunt.

AT THE EMPRESS

Maurice Chevalier's

Third week of "Smiling Lieutenant".

Never has a picture met with such an enthusiastic reception as Maurice Chevalier's "Smiling Lieutenant" at the Excelsior Theatre during the past fortnight. The picture is now transferred to the Empress Cinema, Lamington Road, for a third week's run.

A plot of absorbing interest, lilting music, sparkling dialogue, fine comedy and above all the enjoying personality of Chevalier have contributed to make it one of the most entertaining pictures ever screened in this city. Further charm is added by the colourful settings of the gay Viennese life. The work of the supporting cast, especially of Claudette Colbert, Miriam Hopkins and Charlie Ruggles, is in keeping with the high standard of the production which is directed by Ernst Lubitsch, the famous producer of "Love Parade."

SAVE YOUR CHILD!

—from innumerable diseases such as Rickets, of the Liver, Spleen and Lungs by supplying the invariable deficiency of Vitamins and Salts.

The one preparation designed to supply such a deficiency fully is "BABY'S JUVENOL." It is made in India of pure vegetable and herbal extracts and it contains in addition, Vitamins A,B,C & D, Calcium & Phosphorus so necessary for child life & growth. Results will tell. Try a bottle and be convinced.

—— *Obtainable of all good chemists* ——

AT THE RIALTO

Buster Keaton's Funniest Comedy

"Parlour, Bedroom and Bath" or otherwise known as "Romes In Pyjamas" is the attraction at the Rialto this week. It shows Buster Keaton wading through the trials and tribulations of a "wife-stealer" and provides the frozen faced comedian with one of the liveliest parts he has ever had to play. Buster plays the timid Reggie Irving who gets himself advertised as a "great lover" and then finds life nothing but complications in which too many pretty women and a jealous husband figure largely and hilariously.

Hilarious interludes includes a riot at a fashionable hotel when the jealous husband starts shooting; a "murder mystery" in which Keaton is found in a room with the inert body of another man's wife; a race between a tiny roadster and a train and a number of love scenes in which Buster tries his hand at displaying "It". Keaton is ably abetted by a large group of supporting players. Charlotte Greenwood, elongated comedienne, is inimitable as Polly and Reginald Denny reveals his skill as a farceur in the role of Jeff while Cliff Edwards serves his usual quota of laughs. Pretty girls galore grace the production. Dorothy Christy plays the blonde vamp who finally wins Buster's love and in the courtship that follows precipitates the episodes which give rise to the amusing complications. Joan Peers plays the wife whose husband runs amuch with a gun. Sally Eilers gives an ingratiating performance as Denny's sweetheart, and Natalies Moorhead is delightful as the flirting grass widow. In short the Rialto provides the most hilarious entertainment this week.

AT THE GLOBE

"Chasing Rainbows"

Bessie Love and Charles King play together again in "Chasing Rainbows" as original story for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer by Bess Meredyth which opened at the Globe Talkies. That should be welcome news to those who have seen the couple in "The Broadway Melody.". This exclusive production is specially arranged for "Navroz", Holi, and Easter Holidays.

"Chasing Rainbow" is a backstage story with real human interest, and it is doubtful if there is another pair of players on the Cinema Coast who can handle a vehicle of this kind with such fineness and artistry as these two. Miss Love plays a performer in a road show whose love affair with a fellow player, George King, progresses back stage, in cheap boarding houses and "en route" from one night stand too one-night stand. There is singing and dancing in this picture and plenty of comedy to keep things going at a fast clip. The exegencies of life in a road show provide an excellent and nobel background for both the comic and tragic aspects of the moving story. Charles Riesner a famous character as well as splendid character, who is thoroughly familiar with this aspect of theatrical life, directed the production for Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer. This is a picture that will delight every class of the atre-goers.

night. The picture is now transferred to the Empress Cinema, Lamington Road, for a third week's run.

AURORA'S WORLD-FAMED FLOWER-BULBS

HILLEGOM HOLLAND

ORDER YOUR BULBS DIRECT FROM HOLLAND'S BEST BULBFARM

FROM MANY OF YOUR COUNTRYMEN WE RECEIVED ORDERS OF LATE FOR BULBS FOR ROOM AND GARDEN.

In order to establish our House in your Country for good we think that the best we can do is to offer you in this way one of our world-famed collections of Holland Flowerroots and Bulbs. A collection so skilfully combined of rich colours and sweet smells as you have never witnessed yet.

This collection consists of 400 bulbs and has been composed by us professionally, specially for your climate. "Aurora's Flowers" give happiness to young and old, to rich and poor. "Aurora's Bulb collections" change your room and garden into a real flower-paradise.

In view of the great number of orders which come in daily we kindly advise you to order early, and to put your name and address clearly on every order. Nobody fails to order this collection to-day yet to our address:—

AURORA BULB-NURSERIES

HILLEGOM—HOLLAND—EUROPE.

Our magnificent collection consists of

100	Large Flowering Gladioli in 5 fine colours; red, pink, salmon, lilac and yellow.
100	Small Flowering Gladioli (Swordlilies) in fine colours.
30	Begonias (15 Single and 15 Double) in various colours.
10	Capellilies (Hyacinthus Candicans) the Queen of Flowers.
50	Anemones, the popular flowers with their rainbow of colours.
50	Ranunculus, the "little roses" in all colours.
30	Oxalis Deppei, the so-called "lucky root".
15	Montbretias, in various colours.
15	Dahlias, "Aurora's Roem".
400	Bulbs and roots for dol. 6—Double collection (800 bulbs) dol. 10.

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BOMBAY YARN MARKET

Bombay, Mar. 16.

Owing to constant Hartals and heavy fluctuations in Dollar Sterling Cross Rate and consequently due to heavy fluctuations in Cotton, the yarn market has more or less disorganized and prices have been very irregular and in many cases there has been a distinct tendency for a further decline in prices. Business is very limited and dealers and consumers are not inclined to make any purchases at the moment owing to very uncertain tendency of the market in the next few days. On the other hand there has been a pressure to sell their holdings by some of the dealers but buyers are difficult to find owing to confused state of the market. Mills have been quoting higher prices and as the dealers are not in a mood to buy there has been practically no business doing with the mills and the sales reported by the Mills are therefore very negligible. The future tendency on the whole for all kinds of yarns is very uncertain and the undertone is weak and declining.

ENGLISH YARNS:

There has been practically no demand for this class of yarns at present and as stocks are there, prices have been declining.

JAPANESE YARNS:

There has been further decline in prices owing to limited off-take and accumulation of stocks in all kinds of Japanese yarns. Some of the dealers who made heavy purchases in anticipation of realising profits have now been reselling their yarns at a loss in as much as they have no confidence in the present level of prices and in view of the uncertainty about the future course of the market they thought it to their advantage to clear their holdings. Demand for spot goods has considerably fallen off during the last few days.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

Rates are almost unchanged in Artificial Silk yarns, but the undertone has been slightly weak and it is reported that the consuming districts have got sufficient stocks at present and they do not stand in urgent need of having any further supplies for the time being. Besides this, there have been regular arrivals of large quantities of Japanese and Artificial Silk yarns both in Bombay and in Madras and these arrivals are mostly against cheap purchases by the dealers, and this has also been seriously affecting the demand for Italian and other Artificial Silk Yarns at the moment. Reports received from consuming districts about the Japanese qualities have been quite satisfactory and if cheap prices are offered for these yarns it is but natural that the sales of Italian and other qualities will be further affected in course of time. The undertone in this class of yarns is therefore slightly easy.

INDIAN YARNS.

No sales have been practically made by our Mills during the week but their quotations have remained more or less unchanged owing to some of the Mills having sold their output for the next few weeks and do therefore stand in need of immediate sales. Reports from consuming districts are far from satisfactory and on account of disturbed political and other conditions in almost all the consuming districts business is getting very limited. Credits are considerably restricted on account of loss of confidence and naturally therefore buying is hand to mouth. The future tone of the market is uncertain.

Allahabad.—Mr. Justice Boys, Allahabad High Court who is retiring shortly presented the family relic of a marble bull, said to be very old, to Mahadeo Temple, Johnstonganje and attended the presentation ceremony.

Chaudhri Gopala, a Rajput of the same village on hearing screams of a person attacked by the panther attacked the beast single-handed with an axe and cut it to pieces.—A.P.

BARSI COTTON PRESS
12½ Dividend Declared

The Thirty-ninth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Gokuldas Cullianji Barsi Cotton Press Co., Ltd., was held on the 8th inst at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company at 74-76, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Purshottam Gokuldas presiding.

The Directors in the course of their Report for the year ending 30th June, 1931, stated that a net profit of Rs. 13,969-12-10, has been made during the year. On the Balance of Rs. 12,415-14-4, brought over from last year's account being added, the amount available for disposal is Rs. 26,385-11-2, which the Directors recommended to dispose of as under:—

To pay a Dividend free of Income-tax for the year ending 30th June, 1931, on paid up capital at the rate of 12 per cent per annum as under:—

	Rs.
On 300 shares of "A Capital" of Rs. 250|- paid up at Rs. 30|- per share	9,000- 0-0
On 1,500 shares of "B. Capital of Rs. 50|- paid up at Rs. 6|- per share	9,000- 0-0
To pay bonus to Company's staff	700- 0-0
To carry to new year's account	7,685-11-2
Total	26,385-11-2

The Directors Report was adopted together with the recommendation made in it. The retiring Director Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas was re-elected as a Director Messrs. Dalal and Shah were appointed as Auditors for the suing year. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

JOWAR CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following forecast of the Jowar (Rabi) Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Indian States, for the Season 1931-32.

(Estimates up to 1st March 1932.)

AREA.

The total reported and estimated area unde the crop stands as noted below:—

	Acres.
British Districts	5,214,000
Indian States	820,000
Total	6,034,000

The total area in the British Districts shows a fall of 15.5 and 1.8 per cent. respectively below the final revised area of the last year and the average actual area during the preceding ten years. The area decreased almost everywhere in the Presidency due to fall in prices of Jowar and more sowings under wheat due to the distribution of the rains.

SEASON.

In Gujarat rabi Jowar suffered in many places due to deficiency of moisture later in the season and also from want of sufficient cold. In the Deccan, the rains were excessive in October when the crop was sown and were also heavy in the two subsequent months with the result that the crop did not develop well. In the South Deccan, in addition, the crop suffered from diseases and pests, e.g. Chikta and borer in places, with the result that the yield is likely to be reduced to a varying extent in the various districts of the Division. In the Karnatak, owing to the sufficiency of moisture and favourable weather conditions at sowing time, the crop had a good start but it was subsequently attacked by aphides in places. The crop also suffered from North-east winds when it was producing heads.

OUTTURN.

In view of the seasonal conditions described above the crop in Gujarat is estimated to yield between 55 and 85 per cent. of the normal. In the Deccan the outturn is expected to range from 65 to 85 per cent. of the normal. In the Karnatak the yield may come to about 65 per cent. of the normal in the Belgaum District but may range only from 50 to 55 per cent. of the normal in other districts of the division, viz., Bijapur and Dharwar.

The total estimated outturn works out as noted below:—

	Tons.
British Districts	924,000
Indian States	180,000
Total	1,104,000

This outturn, so far as the British districts are concerned, means a decrease of 12.1 per cent. below the final revised outturn of the last year but an increase of 1.7 per cent. over the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years.

Brisbane.—The following are to-day's closing scores in the match between South Australia and Queensland which commenced on Saturday: South Australia 410 and 198 for seven (Loherman 67). Queensland 420 (Densted 145, Mossop 59, Grimmett three for 114).—Reuter's Special.

Geneva.—The General Commission on Disarmament has adjourned till 11th April when it will sit continuously and prepare the work for technical Commissions.—Reuter.

RAW COTTON SITUATION
Statistical Position Strong

Bombay, Mar. 17.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

After the excitement of the previous week the cotton market this last week has been rather a dull affair. Fluctuations have been within very narrow limits. The Sterling-Dollar exchange eased off about 13 points from the best and this has again widened the parity between Liverpool and New York. On every small advance the South has been a seller and on every decline trade buying has been reported.

Weather conditions in the cotton belt are now being watched carefully. During the past week there has been a cold spell which is reported to have killed some of the early planted cotton, but on the other hand it is believed this has resulted in the killing off of some of the boll-weevil.

Cotton continues to be exported from America at a satisfactory rate, but with the uncertainly about the size of this year's acreage, which is being guessed at about 15 p.c. reduction, traders are adopting a waiting attitude. It would appear as if we are in for dull markets for some weeks yet. Once the sowing of the new crop is completed, with prices so low, we have little doubt our American friends will make use of any unfavourable weather reports to push prices to a higher level.

REPEATED HARTALS.

In Bombay we have had a dull week. Trading has been on a very small scale and prices have had a tendency to sag. This is not surprising in view of the repeated hartals and the refusal of the bazar operators to trade in July-August Broach and Bengal and Oomra for May. The statistical position of Indian cotton is strong but with so much uncertainty politically and economically, many traders hesitate to hold cotton in the absence of a legitimate hedge in the local market. There is little doubt the present position in the Bombay cotton market is retarding the economic recovery, which was well on its way in this country. The movement of the Broach crop is now in full swing and this will be followed by the Dholleras and Southern crops. As the quality of all these crops is satisfactory there should be plenty of buyers. (If no business is possible in July-August Broach all hedging against the above-mentioned crops will have to be done in the Liverpool market, and this will be risked only when Indian cotton can be bought from the farmer at a price favourable to the buyer.

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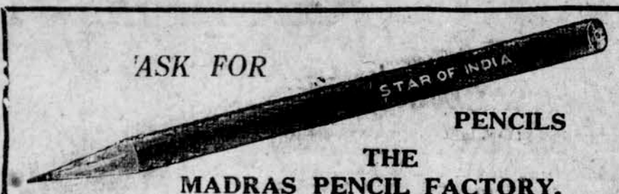

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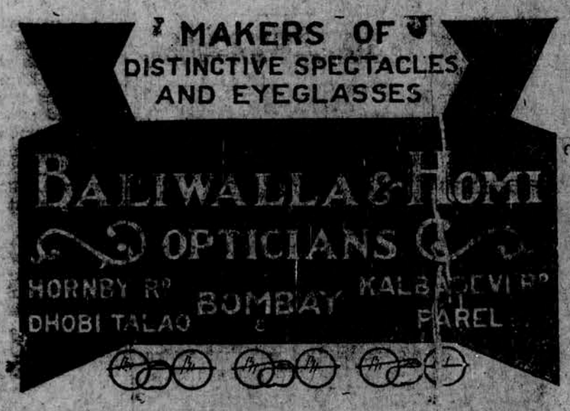

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UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL.

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I am a scientist and have devoted years of study to the functions of the human skin.

I find that soaps made of animal fats, however excellent, are a source of great danger as they clog the pores and retard the free flow of perspiration from the skin.

I have tested by personal use and chemical experiment your soaps exclusively made from vegetable oils and can say with authority that, far from clogging the pores, the oleaginous substances assist the flow of perspiration, thus freeing the channels from deleterious foul matter and the balasmic effect of the oils used promotes the tone of the skin.

I would unhesitatingly give your soap No. 1 the place of honour as a beauty soap.

As a hair wash, for promoting and eliminating dandruff, it can rank with the best soaps. Its daily use should form an item of every woman's toilet and even of the sterner sex.

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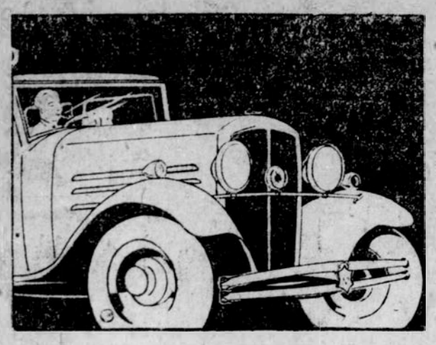

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"Constitution-Making In Present Circumstances Impossible"

KIDWAI'S OPEN LETTER TO LOTHIAN

Withdraw Ordinances And Enlist Congress Co-operation

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Mar. 15.

"Either act with imagination or go back" is the appeal just addressed to Lord Lothian by the Hon. Mushir Hosain Kidwai, Member of the Council of State, in a letter to His Lordship which runs:—

"Nobody who knows the A B C of politics would disagree with you, when you give the essentials of a representative system as quoted in the papers.

First that it should be representative of all classes and sections of the people:

Second that it should be able to maintain a stable executive in office; and

Thirdly that the Legislature must contain within itself sufficient men and women of experience and ability not only to man efficiently various departments of state, but to provide an opposition which cannot only criticise effectively but form an equally competent alternative Government.

NOT REPRESENTATIVE OF ALL CLASSES.

The question which arises at the present moment is, do the circumstances leave any hope that it will be possible to keep the above essentials in view, while framing the new constitution of India. Whatever may be the causes, whoever may have been to blame, the fact remains that the present day atmosphere is too putrid for even the first essential mentioned by your Lordship to be given effect to in the new constitution. The Congress, which was admitted the best organised political body in the country and which was the only political institution in which the peasants and the masses were represented, has been declared just at this time, when the future constitution is being evolved, an unlawful assembly, its prominent leaders and thousands of its members have been imprisoned, and it has now no hand left in the framing of the constitution. Even the Franchise Committee cannot have the benefit of its advice and its assistance. There is, therefore, no reason to expect that the new constitution will represent all the classes and sections of the Indian people, or that it will meet with any fate other than which overtook the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms.

ORDINANCE DEADLOCK.

Regarding the second essential, it can safely be said that, unless the character and personnel of the executive, and its steel frame, the I.C.S., are radically altered, (and seeing what has been done in the N. W. F. Province, there seems to be no hope for this change) the tug-of-war between the executive and the people will continue, the more so, if the executive continues to possess its Czarist powers of ruling by Ordinances. The more stable such a haughty and high-handed executive is made, the more unpopular will it become.

As to the third alternative, instead of accepting the necessity of keeping a talented opposition ready to form a competent alternative Government, the Government of the day is busy destroying by repressive measures the very existence of the Opposition.

CRUSHING OPPOSITION.

Although I am a non-party man myself, and although I condemn some of the measures adopted by the Congress, I cannot but denounce the efforts made by the present executive to crush the spirit of political opposition. Please do not be led to believe that that spirit will be crushed or that the opposition will cease to exist. What can happen is that both sides would continue to adopt unconstitutional and lawless methods. In such circumstances, the Congress is bound to keep away from the Legislatures and thus to create a stalemate as was done in Egypt, even if any other party accepts the new constitution against the wishes of the Congress or the masses.

SUSPICIONS ABOUT NEW REFORMS.

As to the time of promulgating the new constitution, every Indian would have been happy with Mr. Macdonald's desire for speeding them up, if he had not seen with his own eyes that the methods and proceedings which have so far been adopted are too dilatory and have already taken over four years, and yet they remain in a very preliminary and unsettled indefinite stage. It is to be feared that they may take yet more time to come into existence, and are most likely to be still-born when they do come into existence. Not only Congressmen, but most of the other politically-minded people in India are of opinion that nothing has been said or done officially to give any hope that the new constitution will be such as to satisfy the aspirations of of any large section of the population in India. On the contrary, the very fact that the proposed reforms cannot be inaugurated even after such a long delay except by sending thousands of men, women and children to gaol, and subjecting yet more thousands to repression has made every self-respecting Indian suspicious about the proposed reforms.

A THANKLESS TASK.

In the circumstances, I would beg of your Lordship either to use your influence and wisdom to get altered the present hopeless situation so as to allow these essentials of a representative system to find a place in the new constitution, or to listen to the slogan repeated by hundreds of months in every place which you and your colleagues visit and go back to your country which itself needs at this critical moment for her all her ablest statesmen. Constitution-making in the present circumstances in India is absolutely a thankless and impossible task. If the Government were to express its least readiness to withdraw the arbitrary ordinances and to revert to the constitutional system of Government, I could induce the Congress to give up civil disobedience and create a calm atmosphere for deliberations to frame the new constitution."

'BOY" DICTATORS OF SHOLAPUR

Sent To Reformatory For 3 & 6 Years

(From Our Correspondent).

SHOLAPUR, March 16.

"Dictators" Nos. 28 and 29 aged 15 and 12 years respectively, were convicted and ordered to be sent to the reformatory, the former to stay in the Reformatory for 3 years and the latter for 6 years.

The 31st "Dictator" who was arrested on Monday evening in the Tilak Chauk after the public meeting was, this afternoon, convicted by the City Magistrate under Section 17 (2) and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to undergo 4 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Volunteer Sentenced For Exhibiting National Flag

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, March 15.

That he saw no reason why the exhibition of the tri-coloured National Flag should be construed as being derogatory to the sovereignty of H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore, and especially so when the Union Jack was allowed to be hoisted in Mysore, was the defence of a volunteer from Hyderabad who stood charged before the City Magistrate, Mysore, under Sections 9, 70, 51 and 73 of the Mysore Police Regulations. The charge against the accused was that contrary to the notification issued by the District Magistrate, Mysore, prohibiting the exhibition of the National Flag in any public place within the city of Mysore and five miles around it, for a period of 6 months, he exhibited a National flag on the 28th February last, in the Amble Anniah Pandit Park at Mysore.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty of the charges and sentenced him in the aggregate to 3 months' simple imprisonment.

Arrests And Convictions In Broach

(From A Correspondent).

BROACH, March 16.

The editor of "Congress Bulletin" at Broach was arrested on the 12th inst. and sentenced to-day to 2 months and Rs. 15 fine or, in default, one month more. He was awarded three months' more for distributing "Bulletins." Only two months ago, he left his studies to take up his new work.

A popular worker was asked by the Sub-Inspector of Police at Hansot not to address meetings. Two hours later he spoke at a meeting and got arrested. He was given six months and Rs. 200 fine.

AND TWO FOR PICKETING.

Two volunteers who picketed foreign cloth shops at Ankleshwar were arrested and sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment.

ARRESTS IN JAMBUSAR.

The 7th "Dictator" of Broach District was arrested from Uber. Two ladies were also arrested at Karell for manufacturing contraband salt, but were released later.

CONGRESS HOUSE UNDER A TREE

Arrests In Dohad

(From A Correspondent).

DOHAD, March 17.

A Congress worker opened a new Congress House below a Limda tree. Seated as the Congress House manager, he issued the "Congress Bulletins" under his editorship. After hoisting the National flag on the Congress House, he also gave orders to several Congress workers to go on picketing. Leaving the Congress Office, he went on to picket a firm dealing in gold and silver, and thence to a cloth merchant.

A police constable in his non-official dress came up to arrest him, but the Sriyut refused to accompany him. The S.I.P. came up on the scene and arrested him. It is understood he will be charged with a number of offences, including picketing, editing an unlawful "Bulletin," selling proscribed literature. His wife is undergoing imprisonment at Sabarmati.

NUMEROUS ARRESTS FOLLOW

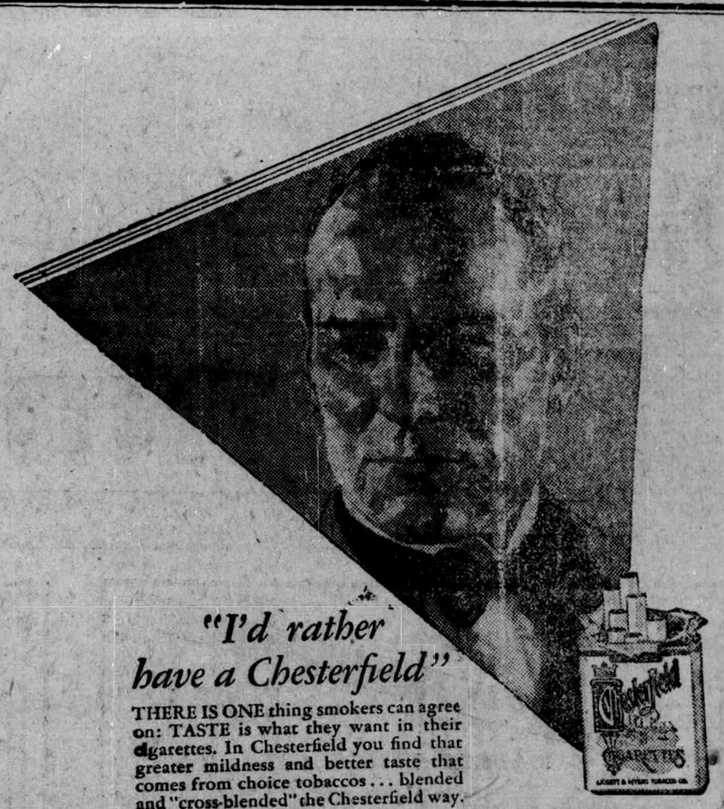
The S.I.P. later turned up in the Bazaar with a number of constables to arrest the pickets and "Congress Bulletin" sellers. All will be put for trial shortly.

FOUR-MONTH TOUR TO EUROPE

Enterprise Of Messrs. Jeena & Co.

Messrs. Jeena and Co., has organised a four-month tour for Europe which will begin on 26th May next and end on 20th September. The fee for this tour is Rs. 4,950. It includes steamer, rail fares and motor charges and hotel bills at various places to be visited during the tour. The Company's agents at the European centres will make arrangements for the comforts of visitors.

Messrs. Jeena and Company have been well-known for organising tours in India on several occasions in the past, and judging from the success achieved by them their present ambitious scheme promises to be popular.



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Mr. S. R. C. Ayyar, Nagore:—Found your medicine very effective. Dr. G. A. Rao, L.M.P., Pudukottah:—I have advised patient to continue your medicines.

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or white patches, due to loss of pigmentation or colouring matter in the blood or any other causes are cured by specifics both internal, and external use at Rs. 10 per set. Postage extra. Dr. B. M. Misra, L.M.S., in charge, Police Hospital, Puri: I found good results. B. Singh, Esq., Port Blair:—My son got complete cure. J. L. Proctor, Bombay:—Cured my patches entirely. H. I. Shaik, Esq., Poona:—Spots vanished completely. Captain A. I. Shaik, Shikarpur, Sind:—I have found Leucoderma Specific very useful. **Behar Chemical Works, Shree Gauranga Bhavan,** Bhagalpur. Tele. Add.: "Chemists," or from Thomson and Taylor, Ltd., Bombay.

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Thousands of hopeless patients have got new life by using the following long-tried specifics of the CHIEF HUKMA OF KASHMIR State. Complete cure guaranteed or full amount refunded.

VICTORY (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours good tonic. No opium, Quite safe. PRICE Rs. 2 (two) per doz.

TERYAQ ATSHAQ remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury. No trouble complete cure in one week. Price Rs. 3 (three.)

AKSHIR—Will cure urethra troubles in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia Sandal oil etc., etc. PRICE Rs. 3 (three only).

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PRICES SAREES LENGTHS.
7 Yards including Jumper Piece.

	1st Quality.	2nd Quality.
Tabby Texture	Rs. 21|-	Rs. 17|8
Crepe Texture.	Rs. 19|4	Rs. 15|12
Shirting Texture	Rs. 21|14	Rs. 19|4

Shorter lengths can be supplied Prorata.

Also spun silks from Rs. 1|- per yard and upwards.

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JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

TILES & MARBLE MERCHANTS
SAJAN & Co. FORT-BOMBAY

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon selection of Gramophone Records; 9-10 p.m. Next Week's Amusements by "The Pictureqeer"; 9-45 p.m. Light Music by Bai Krishnabai Belgaokarm with Dattaram Parwatker (Sarangi).

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ:—Mr. Vinayak Vithal Rane will deliver a Lecture in English on "Milton's Paradise Lost" to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jiwanji Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay. Mr. Khanderao Moreshwar Vazkar (advocate) will preside.

BUDDHA SOCIETY:—Under the auspices of the Buddha Society a public lecture will be delivered by Madam Sofia Wadia, in the Hall of "Anand Vihar" situated at Lamington Road North, next to Bombay Central Station, on "The Doctrine of Karma", to-morrow (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.)

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM: The Prince of Wales Museum will be open to the public on Monday (21st instant) from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

PARSI SWADESHI BAZAR.—The weekly Parsi Swadeshi Bazar will be held to-day (Saturday) and to-morrow (Sunday) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall between 4 and 8 in the evening when all articles of utility of the best Swadeshi makes will be obtainable. Entrance is free.

BAI VATSALABAI PARVATKAR'S CONCERT:—Under the auspices of the Musical Art Society, there will be a concert of Bai Vatsalabai Parwatkar to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge.

CHRISTA SEVA SANGH ASHRAM:—To-day (Saturday) a lecture will be delivered at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "The Parsee Religion" by Dr. Sir J. J. Modi.

PARSI CHILDREN'S GATHERING:—Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal, a public Parsi Children's Gathering will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.), wen Parsi children between ages of 5 and 12 will play several games, recite songs, give recitations, etc. Lady Dhunbai Cowasji Jehangir will preside and distribute the prizes and sweets. The gathering is open to all.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.

"The Rite of Spring" is the subject of a public lecture at the hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, 51, Esplanade Road, on the 20th March at 6-15 p.m.

RAMKRISHNA BUWA VAZE'S CONCERT.

Under the auspices of the Indian Music Circle there will be a concert by Ramkrishna Buwa Vaze on Sunday at 9-30 p.m. at Laxmi Baug New Bhatwadi.

THE RIALTO

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M. MORNING SHOW ON SUNDAY AT 10.

THE KING OF THE COMEDIANS IN THE FUNNIEST PICTURE EVER MADE

BUSTER KEATON IN PARLOR BEDROOM AND BATH

WITH REGINALD DENNY

CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD ALSO OUR-GANG COMEDY.

RAVAL CEMENT TILES

are made having reduced cement to liquid pulp (grout) that is why they are Best and Strongest.

RAVAL & Co.,

Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS COMMENCE

Two Accused Plead Guilty

"MILITARY DESERTER" KEEPS MUM

BOMBAY, Friday.

The second Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, presided over by Mr. Justice Rangnekar commenced to-day. Of the 49 accused, 37 are Mahomedans including 12 Pathans, 10 Hindus and one Christian and one European. The ages of the accused are varying between 19 and 60. Three accused can only read and write well, 14 imperfectly while 32 are illeterate.

Two accused pleaded 'guilty'. One of them was charged with criminal breach of trust and using as genuine a forged document, while the other was charged with an attempt to murder.

Of the 25 cases, one is from the Chief Presidency Magistrate, three from the Second Court, two from the Third Court, five from the Fourth Court, seven each from the Fifth and 6th Courts.

EUROPEAN "DESERTER" KEEPS MUM.

A peculiar feature in the sessions court, to-day, was that Jack Kiely, a European "army deserter, who is charged with robbery armed with a deadly weapon and attempt to murder, did not speak at all, when asked whether he pleaded guilty to the charge or claimed to be tried. The accused did not speak a single word but merely stared when repeatedly asked and at the end pointed his finger above to the heaven. His Lordship remarked that the accused wanted to be tried.

After the charges were explained to all the accused, those whose cases were not to be taken up to-day, were ordered to be taken away. The jury was then empanelled and after two old offenders charged with theft were convicted and sentenced to seven years and three years and a half rigorous imprisonment, the case in which Bhimappa Rudrappa, a Hindu, aged 30, was charged with grievous hurt, was taken up.

Four Congress Workers Released

Miss Kisan Dhumatkar, Mr. Narayan Manjrekar, Mr. Vithaldas and Shrimati Jamnaben, who were detained under the Emergency Ordinance, were released on Friday.

"C" Ward "Dictator" Arrested

The "C" Ward "Dictator" was arrested on Friday evening. There was a bonfire of foreign cloth at Fanaswadi, which was lighted by the "Dictator." A posse of lathi police appeared on the scene and arrested the "Dictator."

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES.

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

	New York, Mar. 18
Previous closing	362
To-day's closing	362¼
Difference	plus 1/4

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

	London, Mar. 18
Previous closing	361 7/8
To-day's opening	361 7/8
To-day's closing	362 5/8
Difference	plus 3/4

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau 31, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET MAY.

	New York, Mar 18
Previous closing rate	6.93
To-day's opening rate	6.93
Difference	unchanged.
To-day's closing rate	6.74
Difference	—.19

Broach expectation Rs. 207

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET MAY.

	Liverpool, Mar. 18.
Previous closing rate	5.18
To-day's opening rate	5.22
Difference	plus 04
To-day's closing rate	5.18
Difference	unchanged.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

	London, Mar 18
Silver ready	18 1/16
Higher	0/1/0
Silver forward	18 3/16
Higher	0/1/0

Market: China bought.

BOMBAY MARKET

	Bombay, Mar. 13
Silver	56 0 0
Silver Fagan	56 2 0
Gold	28 1 0
Gold Fagan	28 0 0

"Shivaji" As Played By Vaishampayan

Samarth Natak Mandali In Bombay

The Samarth Natak Mandali who opened their season at Damodar Thakersey Hall a fortnight ago, present their classical and historical performance of "Agrahoon Sutaka" at the Ripon Theatre on Monday, at 3-30 p.m.

Last time when the company was in Bombay the performance of this play was banned under the orders of the Police Commissioner. However, this time, the Police Commissioner has granted the permission after the play was approved by Sirdar Cassum Mitha and other Muslim leaders. The plot is centred round the miraculous escape of Shivaji from Aurangzeb's custody. Mr. Date plays the role of Aurangzeb, while Mr. Valshampayan appears in the play as Shivaji. The play has been well received wherever it was staged.

DOCK YARD STRIKE CONTINUES

Pathan Tindals Down Tools

The Bombay Dock Yard strikers were further strengthened on Friday by the addition of Pathan tindals, cranemen, handcartmen and coalmen. The total strength of the strikers is estimated to be nearly 7,000.

Contractors, however, succeeded in smuggling lorry-loads of about 50 Pathan "black legs" into the docks without any untoward happenings.

About 200 workers of the P. & O. mail steamer have also joined the strike, and the operatives of the B.I.S.N. and six other steamer companies are involved in the strike.

As a result of this move on the part of the P. & O. workers the unloading of mails was delayed. Pathan "black legs" are believed to be in a position to offer organised opposition to the strikers.

There was again a meeting and procession of strikers at Frere Road, when the strikers expressed their determination to continue the strike. A strikers' picket was arrested to-day for obstruction at the Yellow Gate, Alexandra Docks.

FRACAS AT NULL BAZAAR

All Over A Glass Of Water

A Hindu hotel on the Duncan Road was the scene of a faction-fight on Friday morning.

A Gujarati boy entered the Sharada Vilas Hindu Hotel on Duncan Road, threw a glass of water on the floor and broke it. As he ran out of the shop, he was chased by a servant of the hotel, caught and given some blows. A gang of hooligans then rushed towards the servant and began to beat him and some getting into the hotel began to thrash the manager.

As a sequel two riotous factions indulged in throwing brickbats and soda-water bottles at each other and the trouble continued for about half an hour.

On the arrival of Police, however, the crowds melted away. The Gujarati boy who broke the glass, was taken into custody. No arrests have been made, but the police are making investigations.

A few men were slightly injured, three of whom were removed to the J. J. Hospital.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S COMMITTEE ON EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL REFORM:—A public meeting of the Women of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the above Committee to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Queen Mary High School Hall, Girgaum Back Road, when the delegates to the All-India Women's Conference on Educational and Social Reform will give their impressions and explain the resolutions passed at the Madras Conference. Some speakers address on the future programme of work.

Selections For To-Day's Races

(BY "WATCHDOG.")

1ST RACE

WAHEED	1
NASSIR AL MULUK	2
BAHIZ PASHA	3

2ND RACE

GARIBKHAN	1
EL FARAS	2
TAJ SAUD	3

3RD RACE

GLENBUCK	1
GREY CLOUD	2
O. B. E.	3

4TH RACE

QUICK FIRE	1
ARTHUR	2
HAPPY WARDEN	3

5TH RACE

HAMIYAH	1
ANWAR PASHA	1
MANSFIELD	3

6TH RACE

LAZP MARTIN	1
WOVEN	2
BRIDAL MARCH	3

7TH RACE

TAIMURLUNG	1
ORIENT	2
NOORI SAYED	3

8TH RACE

OROMATTO	1
AVANTI	2
ROSE OF SPAIN	3

9TH RACE

DOUCEUSE	1
FARIMAGE	2
ALMEIDA	3

10TH RACE

IRISH PLAY	1
DENNY	1
TANGIERS	3

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

"Dufferin" Go Down After A Gallant Fight

Friday.

Two more teams made their exit from the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, to-day, the B. E. S. T. Sports Club having the better of Parel Sports Club and the Eastern Telegraphs after an exciting tussle, gaining the advantage over the "Dufferin" by a last-minute goal.

The first game was an uninteresting affair. Levis scored for the B. E. S. T. in the fifth minute. Then D'Souza took his side's total to two.

In the second half, which was a blank, there was an accident in which a Parel Sports Club man was hit on the head by a fast coming ball. He had to be removed from the field on a stretcher. It is believed that the accident was not of a serious nature.

Results:—

B. E. S. & T. Sports Club 2 goals
Parel Sports Club ..... nil

The second game proved to be very exciting in the later stages and the "Dufferin" were very unlucky to lose by a last-minute goal after extra time had been allowed. The "Dufferin" boys were up against a better team, but they fought gallantly to the last minute.

However if the Telegraphs could not clinch the verdict before extra had to be allowed, and then too very luckily, they were themselves to blame for it. At least two of their forwards, though fair 'dodgers' were bad at passing that is, when they did pass at all. Many good openings were lost and the last-minute goal came when the defenders half was almost barren.

Result:—

Eastern Telegraphs ..... 1 goal
I. M. M. T. S. "Dufferin" nil

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

4-15 p.m. No. 3 Field Co. R. A. v Byculla Rovers

5-30 p.m. Cathedral High School v Lusitanian's 'B'

STOP PRESS

SURPRISE FOR CHURCHILL. (SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Mar. 18.

Mr. Churchill found a pleasant surprise awaiting him when he arrived in London from a lecture tour of the United States.

Standing alongside the platform was a luxurious two-thousand pound saloon car presented to him by friends. This was the first time he saw her. He was most pleased and observed. "She looks as if she will do about eighty".

LINDBERGH'S BABY. (SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Mar. 18.

New York. Four rival gangs are said to be bargaining for the return of Lindbergh's baby. Two are believed actually to know the child's whereabouts while others are merely angling to cheat parents of ransom money.

MARION DAVIES IN
5 AND 10
Her fortune was made in nickels and dimes ... but she reached the top of the world in his arms! "FIVE AND TEN", based on the best-selling novel by Fannie Hurst. Starring MARION DAVIES
FIVE AND TEN

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House.

TO-DAY at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

"ROBBING PETER TO PAY PAUL"

(Continued from page 1)

and held that the formers' salaries were high.

Mr. Ranga Iyer opposed Sir Abdur Rahim's motion and said that he changed his mind into one of opposition after hearing Sir Abdur Rahim.

NATIONALISTS' FAULT?

Mr. Seetharama Raju asked Mr. Ranga Iyer not to cut his nose to spite his face. He felt surprised at the attitude of Mr. Ranga Iyer. If Mr. Ranga Iyer had any complaint that Sardar Harbans Singh's motion regarding repressive policy was not discussed, it was not the fault of the Independents, but of the Nationalist Party itself. Why then,—(Mr. Ranga Iyer interrupted)—it would have been better for Mr. Ranga Iyer to settle his quarrels with his own party instead of wasting the time of the House, where the members had come at great personal sacrifices.

Mr. Ranga Iyer interrupting complained that the compromise arrived at regarding censure motions was not observed.

PRESIDENT INTERVENES.

The President intervened and advised Mr. Ranga Iyer not to discuss on the floor of the House what had happened inside the party meetings. (Cheers). Agreement to which the whole House was a party had been carried out and it was not advisable to refer to party discussions unless the question of principle was involved.

GOUR'S SUPPORT.

Sir Hari Singh Gour supported Sir Abdur Rahim's motion. He emphasised that Sir Abdur Rahim's motion was according to the pact arrived at amongst the members and it was not open to any party to repudiate it. Sir Abdur Rahim's motion for reducing the demand under Customs was a modest one. So much money was being spent on overtime allowance which could be reduced.

SCHUSTER'S DEFENCE.

Sir George Schuster entered into a warm defence on behalf of the Customs Department, which, he emphasised, was a revenue producing department like the Income-tax Department and there could be no cutting down of the staff merely because of the temporary lull in trade. Trade was now beginning to look up and it was already on the upward grade. If the motion was accepted, it would drive Government to an illogical and unsound position and the House would be doing an irreparable injury to the whole of the Government service for the sake of a temporary need.

NO DESIRE TO PRESS MOTION.

Sir Abdur Rahim in reply said that he was not surprised at the attitude of Mr. Ranga Iyer who, on a previous occasion had said that he had thrown the retrenchment Committee Report into the waste-paper basket.

Sir Abdur Rahim finished his speech by stating that he did not desire to press his motion.

Thereafter various demands for grants were passed without discussion, as the Nationalists and the Independents having quarrelled, did not press their respective motions.

DEMAND UNDER POSTS.

When the demand under Posts and Telegraphs was moved, Mr. N. M. Joshi proposed that the grant be refused as a protest against the Government reducing the salary of postmen when they had exempted lower grade men in other Departments.

BACKING GOVERNMENT.

Mr. A.N. Dutt supported the grant and told Mr. Joshi that the Government must either retrench men or salaries. He preferred a cut in salaries as more humane and he would, therefore, back the Government.

SYKES' SUPPORT TO JOSHI.

Mr. Sykes supported Mr. Joshi because he believed that the Government had not done all it could to reduce all-round the level of salaries to the fall in prices.

Mr. S.C. Jog also supported the cut motion.

ROBBING PETER FOR PAYING PAUL.

Mr. Ranga Iyer said that as one who had served as President of the Postal Employees' Union, he had great sympathy for them. With the exit of Swarajists from the House, active sympathy and support for Labour had disappeared. He had no sympathy with any of the Retrenchment Committees, much less with their recommendations affecting the low-paid servants. Unless and until there was a practical response from the Government to retrench Military Expenditure, he would not be a party to any retrenchment in whatever manner it was effected. The retrenchment policy carried on by the Government in the country was like robbing Peter for paying Paul. While highly paid officials who hid themselves behind the sanctity of contract in service were untouched, thousands of poor labourers with large families were axed or had their salaries improperly and unreasonably cut.

The discussion had not concluded when the Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

PATHE CINEMA

SECOND WEEK!

EVERY DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10. EXTRA SHOW TO-MORROW AT 10 A. M.

THE BIGGEST SHOW OF THE YEAR

-and in this corner
we have
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
CITY LIGHTS
Charlie as a city vagabond, then friend of a millionaire, then white wing, leather-pusher, jail bird—
More laughs than Brazil has nuts—more tears than Bermuda has onions!
His Greatest Role.
His Greatest Story.
His Greatest Direction.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

Is still the Most Popular Screen Star and Excels himself in this Great Entertainment

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FROM TO-DAY! DURING THIS WEEK!!

MADAN THEATRES' UNIQUE TALKING and SINGING DRAMA of DISTINCTION in HINDI

SHAKUNTALA

with

Miss KAJJAN and Master NISSAR

DAILY SHOWS:—5-30; 8 AND 10-30 P.M.

Extra Show on Sat. Sun. and Holidays at 3 p.m.

WEST-END TALKIES

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1932.

CONSCIOUS OF THEIR FUTILITY

At a reception in his honour by the executive of the Western India Liberal Association, Mr. Chintamani, who was in Bombay this week as a member the Indian Franchise Committee, reviewed in a speech of piteous lament for the helplessness of the Liberals in the present situation the present policy of Government and condemned it with all the verbal vigour which one expects from him.

The Liberal leader's view is that as there is "a fight going on between the greatest Indian political organisation and the Government of the country", it is not possible for his party "to side definitely with either of the combatants," "the principles and policy of the Liberal Party being what they are". The public is well aware what the policy of the Liberal Party has been throughout its tepid career. It has been a policy of earnest entreaty and gentle protest, of "resolutions withdrawn" in the legislatures. the Liberal stalwarts who sponsor them being easily satisfied with official assurances. It has been a policy of co-operation at any cost and it continues to be so. But it is difficult to understand what prevents the Liberals from taking a courageous stand against the Ordinance regime. It is not necessary for them "to take sides with either of the combatants". They can withhold co-operation with the work of the Round Table Conference and its committees, work which has been rendered a farce, owing to what Sir Samuel Hoare characterises as the "regrettable absence" of the Congress from it.

The Liberals, however, do not have the courage to embark upon this course. A number of their leaders are serving upon the Conference Committees and assisting the Government by this action of theirs in framing a scheme of "Swaraj" for India. They know that the Round Table Conference proved a failure. Some of the Liberal representatives who went to London have confessed after return home that it was a failure. Even Mr. Jinnah, who last year exhorted his countrymen to stake their political fortunes on the Conference method, now confesses that it was foredoomed to failure.

Mr. Chintamani admits that it was a political blunder on the part of the Viceroy to refuse an interview to Gandhiji. He admits that the organisation which Gandhiji leads is "the greatest of the Indian political organisations." When the voice of this organisation, the only organisation whose consent to a political settlement between Britain and India is essential, if that settlement is to enjoy the success of translation into practice, is stifled, how can Mr. Chintamani and his colleagues hope for any fruitful issue to their co-operation with the work of the Conference?

It was the Liberals' duty to declare that unless Government revise their policy, they cannot usefully help in the promotion of that "constitutional endeavour", about which Mr. MacDonald, Sir Samuel Hoare and the Viceroy talk so glibly. They ought to have said that Congress participation in the Conference work is a pre-requisite to success in securing political advance and if Government choose to make the Congress lifeless, they will not assist them in the fatuous attempt to frame and foist upon India a constitution in the shaping of which the real leaders of the people have had no part. Mr. Chintamani weeps over the Liberals' helplessness in the present struggle. It is their own policy which has rendered them supine.

Not To Be Hustled

The debate in the Legislative Assembly on the future of Burma was one-sided and diffuse, so far as we can judge from the very brief report available. The vital point whether it is fair to compel Burma to choose between Federation and Separation when the precise nature and the important details of Federation have not been finally settled was not so much as touched upon by any member in the Assembly. The question chiefly discussed was whether, if Burma chose now to join the Federation, it was impossible for her to secede in any circumstances. But even this important point was discussed for the most part in a rambling, indecisive, and ambiguous manner.

Mr. Jehangir Munshi initiated the debate by saying that Sir Charles Innes had misinterpreted the Premier's statement so as to represent that Burma must choose immediately between permanent Federation and permanent Separation. He said that such a virtual threat precluded a free choice, to which Burma was entitled. Sir George Rainy evasively replied that there was no threat in Sir Charles Innes' speech but did not give a straight clear answer to the question raised, whether Burma's joining the Federation now must mean permanent Federation and preclude secession at any later date. His anything but ingenuous suggestion to Burma to study the history of America and Ireland may mean many things. America, after successfully exercising the right to separation from Britain, as successfully refused it to the Southern States. But it is open to the United States at any time to grant secession to any constituent States by a settlement and a revision of the U. S. A. Constitution. And it is always open to the Irish Free State and Ulster to arrive at a settlement and be reunited. That is the vital point now. Burma, after choosing to join the Federation now, may or may not have a right to secede from it irrespective of the will of the Federation. That will depend upon the new Constitution for India, and Burma should have a free choice between Federation, with or without the right of secession, and immediate Separation, with freedom to join the Federation later. The main point is that it ought to be possible for the Federation to arrive at any settlement with Burma at any time.

Mr. H. P. Mody made some cogent remarks on this question. He rightly demanded that Indians, who claimed the right of self-determination must concede the same right to Burma. If after 50 years Burma could now separate, there was nothing to prevent separation after some years of Federation. Burma, he added, should have the same position as the Irish Free State had in the Empire, so that she could become independent after negotiating with the Federation the terms of mutual adjustment, just as the Irish Free State had to negotiate with England. It follows as a corollary that the right that Mr. Mody claims for Burma cannot be denied to India. The point at issue in the Assembly remained indecisive but it is up to India and Burma to safeguard at all costs their right to adjust their relations as and when they choose.

We must repeat very briefly here what we have often said, that the most important point in this connection is at what stage Burma should be called upon to make her final choice between Federation and Separation, the finality being of course subject to any later settlement between the Federation and Burma. The right time is after all the essential feature of the Federal Constitution have been settled. For then only can Burma decide whether she will be content with her measure of provincial autonomy together with her rights and responsibilities as a constituent of a great Eastern Federation or whether she should stand out of the Federation. It is dishonest to hustle her into making an irrevocable choice under vague threats when neither she nor others know what precisely the Federation is going to be like and what her powers will be therein.

THE REAL OBJECT

The Bombay Finance Member is hard put to it in balancing his Budget. On Friday afternoon the Legislative Council refused to supply him with an appreciable source of income, the revenue from Probate Duties. The sphere of operation of these duties was proposed to be extended but the measure was rejected peremptorily by the Council, the motion for the first reading being lost, 37 voting for it and 57 against.

Under the euphemistic name of a probate duty, the measure would have imposed a succession duty, an absolutely novel form of taxation in India. There is no public demand for such a duty. As one of the numerous opponents of the measure pointed out there was indeed a mystery why the Government of Bombay had suddenly become so anxious to promote legislation of this type, which, in the opinion of a large number of people, violates the personal law of the Hindu and Muslim communities. If it was a piece of social legislation which Government sought to promote in the interest of these communities, their action was in curious contrast with their usual disinclination to promote such legislation, even when it is absolutely needed. The Council rightly regarded the Probate Duty Bill as a taxation measure, pure and simple, and its refusal to countenance it will be warmly applauded by the public.

A LITTLE HOLIDAY

There is a lull in the fighting at Shanghai. The deliberations of the Disarmament Conference at Geneva should be regarded, therefore, as less of a comedy. After spending two months, mastering technical details, the Naval Commission of the Conference has adjourned untill April 18. They want to build their disarmament scheme at Geneva on slow but sure methods. The British proposal to increase the age limit of capital ships to 26 years is thus to be regarded as a distinct advance towards "progressive" disarmament. M. Litvinoff may not agree that it is an advance. But he is alone among the many. And the many do want battleships. Meanwhile Germany complains that her proposal for the abolition of conscription is hardly taken seriously. But you cannot hurry the Geneva Pundits and a number of them still believe that "keeping their powder dry" and being ready to meet unpleasant emergencies like an armed conflict is very sound doctrine. And who can say in the face of what is happening in the Far East that their belief is wrong?

ANOTHER TARIFF BOARD INQUIRY

Will Bombay Mills Justify Need For Protection?

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

The news that there will be an enquiry by the Tariff Board into the textile duties has not been able to upset the market as was expected. In fact, some people who heard of it are reported to have sold shares, but the market has evinced steadiness on other grounds. The enquiry of the Board will have to be divided into three sections. The first will be the question of protection for textiles in India. The second will be a matter of special protection for Bombay mills, if necessary. The third will be the results achieved along the lines of the recommendations of the last enquiry into the industry.

DO WE WANT PROTECTION?

The cost of production in India is higher than in Britain and Japan because we have to import our machinery, we have to pay heavier interest charges, we have to get our coal or energy at a higher rate, we have to pay more for expert workmen and lastly we have the managing agencies. Should the protection be based on the average cost of production or on the basis of the costliest mills which might therefore be the most inefficiently managed ones? In the former case, there might be a healthy effect on the marginal mills, but in the latter case there might be a premium on inefficiency and a slackness of effort even in the better ones.

BOMBAY VERSUS OTHERS.

Bombay had the monopoly of textile business but it has failed to make headway against the sounder management of up-country mills, chiefly the Ahmedabad group. In management, in personnel, in labour and in all the other deuartments, many up-country mills are better off. Bombay has, so to say, been resting on its oars while others have been passing it by. Just a few months ago, it was demonstrated that with about 70 per cent. protection, (30 per cent. by duties, 10 per cent. by sentiment and 30 per cent. by the exchange ratio) Bombay mills were complaining of their inability to prosper.

LEARN FROM OTHERS.

The Bombay mills asked for about 15 per cent. protection in the first instance and this was given by the Government rather than the Assembly, because the former insisted on voting on the principle of Imperial Preference as a compensation for protection. It was this that brought about the resignation of the Malaviya group from the Assembly in March 1930. The duty was raised to 20 and 25 per cent. for British and non-British goods in March 1931 for revenue purposes and the surcharge of November last was also for revenue purposes. The Bombay mills will do well to note that, apart from the special circumstances against them, they are far worse than the up-country mills who have been showing good results.

WHAT ABOUT 1931?

If the Bombay mills had taken up seriously the question of reorganisation, there was the opportunity all through 1931 for showing splendid results. The mills had come to an agreement with the Congress about the Indian yarn question and during the later months there was good popular support for their products. And, yet, few of them can claim that they have used these opportunities well. Take mofussil mills like the Lakshmi and Vishnu which have been able to pay good dividends from current earnings after providing for depreciation of securities and compare the results of Bombay mills. It is not heartening.

WHAT ABOUT THOSE RECOMMENDATIONS?

As a result of the last enquiry the mills were asked to go in for fine counts, which is being done. They were asked to improve their purchasing system but little progress has been made. Some mills still use the services of brokers who are also operators. The question of technical training for at least one member of the Managing Agents' personnel has been perhaps the most neglected. The interlocking of funds was condemned and this suggestion has not been fully carried out.

IMPROVE SALESMANSHIP.

Perhaps, the greatest need is the improvement in salesmanship. The Bombay mills have, it is true, arranged for running special shops in centres like Calcutta for popularising their goods but the sales arrangements in Bombay are far from efficient. To quote one instance, is it conceivable that a powerful organisation like the Bombay Millowners should have been "flabbergasted" by the Mulji Jetha Market trouble? Any other concern would have removed the sales agencies to a building of its own and seen to it that there was no interference with its trade.

THE SAME STORY.

In the case of the Paper Pulp industry, the Tariff Board suggested that certain measures should be adopted by the mills asking for protection and those that did not do so should be penalised in some manner. But, probably for the reason that the interests concerned were not purely Indian these restrictions were not imposed, it being claimed by the Commerce Member that this was "the settled policy of the Government". An exactly similar thing could happen to the Bombay mills and the protection renewed. The improvements suggested by the previous enquiry may be insisted on but the argument will be advanced that it is wrong to allow the trade to languish at a time when it seems to be capable of some real improvement in essential matters.

WHAT WILL LANCASHIRE SAY?

The Calcutta Trades' Association (dealing in foreign goods) has suggested that there should be an Excise duty on Indian cloth for revenue purposes. Sir George Schuster in his impecuniosity is likely to jump at this and revive the iniquitous impost which was only recently removed after strenuous agitation of over 30 years. Lancashire has also been asking for removal of the protection as it has hit its own industry hard but it is to be hoped that the Tariff Board will concern itself only with the Indian aspect of the question.

NO WHITTLING DOWN.

The textile industry should fight against any possible whittling down of the protection. If it thought that our mills require rationalisation, then attempts may be made in that direction. If their methods have to be improved, that should be done. But they are still unable to stand open competition with even Lancashire, much less with Japan and the protection should be continued for another period of three years at least with necessary safeguards to ensure satisfactory progress.

Notes of the Day

Bengal Muslims' Lead.

It is good news indeed that the Bengal Presidency Muslim League has unanimously passed a resolution demanding that "the future electorate for the Bengal Legislative Council should be based on adult franchise and joint electorate." The Franchise Committee may not take any notice of the resolution, but the country will. Another resolution of the League states that, "any statutory reservation of a minority of seats for the Mussalmans in the Bengal Legislative Council is not at all acceptable to the Mussalmans of Bengal." Perhaps the League does not object to the statutory reservation of majority seats for the Bengal Muslims. But it is a great thing that the League does not insist upon such reservation. No majority community that has any self-confidence in itself needs any reservation, so long at any rate as it is guaranteed adult franchise.

Sweet Reasonableness?

It is difficult to understand the people who bring forward brave motions in Council or Assembly but precipitately withdraw them without any satisfactory reason. Mr. N. M. Joshi moved a token cut in the Assembly to record his censure of the Government's delay in giving effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour. He warned Government that if they delayed the matter further, 'the revolutionary element in Labour will get strength." But Sir Joseph Bhore argued that Government had not enough funds to push on the work of Labour amelioration and that Labour legislation was not the most important of the legislative activities of the Government. The explanation was anything but satisfactory. Mr. Joshi himself said that he was "dissatisfied" with it but quietly withdrew his motion. He and officials may regard the retreat as sweet reasonableness, but Labour cannot possibly think so.

Swadeshi Certificates.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, has done a real service to the cause of Swadeshi by undertaking a scheme for certifying genuine Swadeshi goods other than textiles. Certificates will be given only if the Chamber is satisfied that, having regard to the materials used, the labour employed, the composition of the superior staff, share-holding, and other necessary particulars, the manufacture could be regarded as substantially Indian. A scheme like this has long been over-due and we are glad that an influential and responsible body like the Indian Merchants' Chamber has at last undertaken it. We only hope it will stick to the scheme loyally in spite of any temporary difficulties in the way.

Disillusionment.

The Non-Brahmins of Bombay have been slow in getting disillusioned about their representatives' doings in the Legislative Council. But it is better late than never. At a public meeting held on Thursday they unanimously passed resolutions "strongly condemning the action of those members of the non-Brahmin Party who supported the Taxation Bills" and approving of the efforts made by Mr. Navle "to form a strong party of National Non-Brahmins." The President of the meeting, Mr. P. N. Kajle, deplored the fact that many of the Councillors, while pretending to protect the interests of the poor, were found to be hankering after self-advancement more than the welfare of the peasants. We trust the newly formed Party will be free from such hypocrisy. The evil can be remedied only if the electors are careful to return to the Councils men of character and tried and disinterested public workers.

POLICE OPEN FIRE AT MARDANGA

One Killed And Several Injured

RAJBARI (Faridpur), Mar. 17.

A young Mahomedan was killed and several injured as the result of the police firing on a violent mob on March 16 at Mardanga, six miles from here.

It is reported that an affray took place on March 10, between some fishermen who took the lease of a place for fishing, and others who tried to fish there but were worsted by the former. Beaten and baffled, the intruders left, threatening to take vengeance on March 16.

On receipt of this information, an Inspector of Police with an assistant and a dozen constables from the Rajbari Thana proceeded to the spot to prevent a possible disturbance.

They were met by a large crowd bent on mischief. The police tried to persuade the crowd to disperse, but the latter grew more furious and attacked the police with stones wounding several of the party. The police inspector then fired blank shots with a view to frightening the crowd, but the mob grew more violent. Thereupon, the police opened fire with the result stated above.

One injured man has been brought to the local hospital, and he is in a serious condition. Two others have been taken to Calcutta suffering from gunshot wounds.—A. P.

Tipsy-Cake

It transpired in the course of the "Indian Daily Mail" security proceedings yesterday that Government had to promulgate an Ordinance—No. VII of 1932 is its official name—to rectify the bad English of Section 63 of Ordinance No. II of 1932. Plenty of bad English comes out of the Secretariats, but in this case, it made bad law as well, so it had to be put right.

* * *

The affair may also have involved the use of some bad language.

* * *

When the Chief Justice yesterday asked: "What is an average reader?" neither Counsel was able to supply him with the right answer,—that the average reader is the gentleman who passes those "errors" which are afterwards attributed to the Printer's Devil.

* * *

Mr. Winston Churchill said that now that the Government is taking steps to crush Mr. Gandhi and all he stood for, he was sure the machinery of constitutional reform would be put in motion in due course.

He doesn't seem to know what tremendous progress is already being made in the "crush and rush" policy. His idea of a slow motion-picture is out of date.

* * *

Bombay has been reduced from the first to the fourth city in India, said Dr. Collaco in the Legislative Council. And with places like Visapur and Bijapur striding ahead it looks as if poor Bombay will have to sink lower still.

* * *

Mr. G. Narayanaswamy Chetty moved an amendment in the Assembly for appointing honorary judges in the Small Causes Courts in the Presidency Towns. The "unqualified success" of appointing honorary magistrates to hear criminal cases, he said, would justify this new experiment. This is a sad and unusual case of a Madrasi without a sense of humour.

* * *

"Together Again, But in Prison" is the "Free Press Journal's" poetic heading of the news that Mahadev Desai has joined Gandhiji in Yerrowada Jail. "Together Again, But Out of Prison" would have been a nice headline for another reunion that occurred a few days ago. But not so pleasing in its sentiment.

* * *

"Sir George Rainy: I must object to the Hon. Member putting words in the mouth of a Member of the Government.

"Mr. Munshi: Then is it the position of the Government?

"Sir George Rainy: I have nothing to say."

This is really churlish. If he has nothing to say for himself he should be grateful to Mr. Munshi for putting words into his mouth free of charge.

* * *

It was Dr. Paton's indiscreet conduct that led him into trouble, said the Madras Home Member on Thursday in the Council, but "Government were satisfied that however much his action were suspicious, his intentions were not."

Hoare may apologise, but Sir Mahomed Usman is made of sterner stuff, even if he has to express himself in bad English.

* * *

Sjt. Subhas Bose and his brother have had their allowance in jail increased from Re. 1 to Rs. 3/8 a day, and a Badminton set has been provided for their amusement. Who says we are not humane?

* * *

"We all plead the cause of the poor agriculturists," said Sir Ghulam Hussain in the Council "so long as it does not affect our pockets. When it comes to a question of Vakil's fees we squeeze the last drop of blood."

R.B. Chitale: I protest against these remarks.

Sir G.H.: We know it is a fact.

R.B. Chitale: You are out of it for the last 10 years.

* * *

Now that he is out of the squeezing business Sir G.H. pleads the cause of the poor agriculturist as an excuse for keeping up two capitals.

* * *

In Bombay Sir Patrick Kelly has been varying his orders on released detenus with a polite request to the recipients to refrain from unlawful activities. In Hubli Dr. Hardikar has been served with an order to report himself to the police thrice daily. We admire this effort to make Hubli the hub of the movement.

What Can The Liberals Do?

MR. CHINTAMANI'S LAMENT

DESCRIBES AT TEA-PARTY LIBERAL'S HELPLESSNESS IN THE PRESENT SITUATION

The Chairman and Council of the Western India National Liberal Association gave on Tuesday last a tea party in honour of Mr. Chintamani.

After acknowledging the hospitality of the Liberals of Bombay, Mr. Chintamani said:

It was a matter for regret, though scarcely for surprise, that owing to the severe political crisis which confronted India the important matters which were before the Franchise Committee failed to receive the amount of public attention which they merited.

THEY STAND FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Proceeding, Mr. Chintamani remarked upon the very difficult position of the Liberal Party in a situation like the present. There was a fight going on between the greatest of Indian political organisations and the Government of the country. The principle and policy of the Liberal Party being what they were, it was not possible for them to side definitely with either of the combatants.

While it was true that their party stood for constitutional as distinguished from direct action—if that was not so, there was no justification for its existence as a distinct political entity—they as Indians very naturally stood for self-government as the Congress did and, therefore, they could not support the Government campaign of unmitigated repression.

They frankly recognised that any Government—be it foreign or indigenous, autocratic or constitutional—was bound to answer a challenge to its very existence unless it was prepared to abdicate. That nobody could expect the Government of India to do. No Government could leave the country to forces of organised disobedience.

VICEROY'S MISTAKE.

If matters stopped there the problem would be simple enough, although even then not free from difficulty. But matters did not stop there. While it was unfortunately true that Mr. Gandhi's lieutenants initiated very unwise proceedings during his absence from the country, it was not less the fact that Mr. Gandhi himself on his return from his mission of co-operation to England was not given a chance of setting matters right if he could.

He could not possibly defend His Excellency the Viceroy's refusal of the interview Mr. Gandhi sought. If it failed to produce a satisfactory result, the Government would have been able to say that they at least had not precipitated matters.

Now, however, they could not plead that defence with any degree of seriousness. The refusal of the interview was immediately followed by action against Mr. Gandhi and others under an old musty regulation which was properly described by the late Rash Behari Ghose as a lawless law. A series of ordinances was promulgated, the comprehensiveness of which was only surpassed by their severity.

ARBITRARY METHODS.

They would have been unworthy of the name of Liberals if they had extended their support to provisions so very arbitrary in their nature. As if such Executive laws were not enough, the officers of the Government, Executive and Police, had been doing acts which rightly provoked righteous indignation in almost every Indian home.

IS THIS "CONSTITUTIONAL RULE."

Mr Chintamani next said that one particular species of Government action more in evidence in Bombay than elsewhere, it would be difficult to describe with restraint.

He referred to the release of Congress leaders on parole only to re-arrest them for failing to report themselves to the police, which no self-respecting man would consent to do, followed by sentences of rigorous imprisonment for prolonged periods. The patience of Job himself would be put to the severest strain by such acts of authority. The Liberal Party which stood for constitutional action could scarcely hope to make a popular appeal in the face of such acts on the side of the Government. Constitutionalism could only thrive under a constitutional Government and he would give much to know who would describe ordinance rule as constitutional Government.

WHY BLAME THE LIBERALS?

It was the fashion to decry the Liberal Party for not doing active propaganda work in support of their policy as against Congress policy. He did not wish that they should excuse themselves at the expense of others, but he wanted to know whether any British political party itself could have hoped to get a patient hearing from the public in such a situation as they were passing through in India. They found themselves in circumstances similar to those by which the Irish Nationalists led by Mr. Redmond were faced during the half a dozen years that preceded the conclusion of the treaty which brought the Free State into being. What were the achievements of the last few years which the Indian Liberals could place before the country in the confident hope of getting an adequate response?

It was notorious in what spirit and temper the present Government of India Act had been worked during the last ten years and how much had been done by the bureaucracy to defeat the intentions and purpose of their great and lamented friend Mr. Montagu. While they could only speak of reform as a hope after two prolonged sessions of the Round Table Conference, they were faced by the too terrible realities of nearly Rs. 50 crores of new taxation during the worst economic crisis and by repression more severe than any that had been employed since the mutiny.

WHAT R. C. DUTT SAID.

The Government had repeatedly shown how important the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Councils were in the face of determined Executive will. A political party which found it impossible honestly to range itself on the side of either the Government or the Congress was bound to be in the position in which the Indian Liberal Party found itself at the present time. It was up to the Government to encourage constitutional action and to show that it was not necessary for people to go beyond it, by the steadfast pursuit of a policy of conciliation and progress. This the Government of India had signally failed to do. But it would be bound to revert to it, as it was inconceivable that they could go on governing by the method of Ordinances.

It was their duty as Liberals to go on driving home this point. A great Indian administrator, Mr. R. D. Dutt, wrote many years ago that to impress the people with the futility of constitutional methods was a bad lesson for Governments to teach and peoples to learn. A step in the right direction was taken when the Round Table Conference was convened. The sooner the Government learnt to act with moderation and avoided excesses in the name of law and order and the sooner the policy of responsible Government for India was implemented, the better for all concerned. Not until then could anybody hope for the restoration of normal conditions in India.

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MORE HOUSE SEARCHES IN CALCUTTA

Six Youths Arrested

CALCUTTA, Mar. 18.

In connection with yesterday's arrest of a student of the Vidyasagar College, following the search of his house and the recovery of a six-chambered revolver and three cartridges, it is understood that the police also recovered a note book containing formulae for the preparation of explosives and sketches of bombshells.

Searches were made throughout the city in this connection and six youths, including another college student have been arrested.—A. P.

Mr. Bozman To Visit East Africa

NEW DELHI, Mar. 18.

It is understood that Mr. Bozman, who is about to reach South Africa to assume the post of Secretary to the Agent to the Government of India, is being asked to proceed first to East Africa to advise Indian residents in their submitting their case to Lord Moyne, who is undertaking the enquiries previously announced.—A. P.

Musical Treat At Baroda

(From A Correspondent)

BARODA, Mar. 17.

Miss Padmavatibai and Master Narendra Shaligram, the two well-known Kolhapur singers, have been here for a brief stay. A number of concerts were arranged for them and proved very popular. They are leaving now for Sangli.

RAINY'S TERM EXTENDED

NEW DELHI, March 18.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to extend the term of office of the Hon. Sir George Rainy as member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General until the 8th April, 1932.—A.P.

Lucknow.—The U.P. Legislative Council discussed the Select Committee report on the U.P. Court Fees Act Amendment Bill presented by the Finance Member on Thursday. A non-official member moved that the consideration be postponed to a future date. The motion was then withdrawn and the Bill taken into consideration.—A.P.

CRUSHING DEFEAT FOR BOMBAY GOVT

Council Rejects Indian Succession Duty Bill

The Government of Bombay suffered a crushing defeat on Friday for the first time during this session, when the motion for the first reading of the Indian Succession Duty Bill in its application to certain communities, after some discussion was taken to a division and lost in the Legislative Council, 37 voting for and 51 against.

The Finance member then moved the third reading of the Finance Bill, the consideration of which was postponed on Thursday after some discussion. The motion was taken to a division by the opposition benches and was declared carried by 55 votes to 52.

MADRAS ELECTRICITY DEMAND PASSED.

MADRAS, March 18.

After question time in the Madras Legislative Council to-day a demand for Rs. 3,462,000 under Electricity was taken up.

The Law Member replying on a cut motion said that Government had sunk more than one and a quarter crores in the Pykara Hydro-Electric scheme. It was a business concern and there was an obligation to the tax-payer that Government should derive some profit from the scheme. It was hoped that power from the Pykara Scheme would be generated before the end of the year after which Government proposed to take on hand the Periar and Mettur Schemes.

The entire demand was passed.—A.P.

Two Ahmedabad Citizens Arrested

AHMEDABAD, March 18.

Two persons were arrested this evening on the charge of abusing and insulting a police officer. Mr. Hariprasad Bhat was served with a notice this evening signed by the District Magistrate, requiring him to report himself to the police every Saturday, abstain from doing Congress propaganda and not to go further than five miles from the municipal limits.—A.P.

WARNED AND RELEASED.

MADRAS, March 18.

Six picketers who were arrested in Rattan Bazaar yesterday evening were let off after a warning.

Seven picketers arrested in Triplicane are still detained in the Commissioner's Office.—A.P.

M. L. Cs. SUPPORT TO TAXATION BILLS

Non-Brahmins Condemn Action

A huge public meeting of the Non-Brahmins of Bombay was held recently under the presidentship of Mr. Patilsahib Narayanrao Kajle. He in the course of a speech said that the community of Non-Brahmins was mainly a community of peasants. There was a party of Non-Brahmins in the Bombay Legislative Council; and all the members of it were elected by them. Consequently they ought to devote their attention to the grievances of the Non-Brahmins; but they were not doing their own duty. But they did not work for the best interests of the peasants and the masses.

NON-BRAHMIN AWAKENING.

The following resolutions were passed:—

This meeting of the Non-Brahmins condemn the action of those members of the Non-Brahmin Party who supported the Taxation Bills.

This meeting congratulate the Non-Brahmin members who kept the interest of the Non-Brahmin masses in their heart and voted against the Taxation Bills.

As the elected Non-Brahmin Party members are neglecting the interest of the peasants and farmers this meeting approves of the efforts made by Mr. Namdevrao Navle to form a strong party of National Non-Brahmins.

Mr. D. G. Patil Bhor supporting the resolutions said:—After a long time the Non-Brahmin mass is rousing up. The Non-Brahmin awakening was successfully worked out by Mr. Namdevrao Navle with a view of the political and economic upliftment of the masses. This same aim must be constantly borne in mind by one and all the Non-Brahmin M. L. C's.

Conservative Gain In By-election Result

LONDON, Mar. 18.

The by-election from Dumbartonshire to the House of Commons consequent on the appointment of Lieut.-Colonel Thom to Indian Judgeship, has resulted as follows:—

Commander Cochrane (Conservative) ..... 16,749 votes.
T. Johnston (Labour) ..... 13,704 votes.
Grey (Scottish Nationalist) ..... 5,178 votes.
Mointyre (Communist) ..... 2,870 votes.
—Reuter.

CITY NOTES

PRIOR CLAIM ON STERLING RESOURCES

GOVERNMENT SHOULD REHABILITATE CURRENCY RESERVES

(By "OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.")

BOMBAY, March 19.

The Rupee is worth 11 As. 11.6 Ps. gold, or 13.46d. to-day.

The Government purchases of sterling since we went off the gold standard have been very substantial, thanks to the gold exports stimulated by linking the rupee to the sterling. We have repaid out of these purchases £15 millions due in January last and have received great credit for it, though it must be admitted that the repayment was forced because we could not have borrowed again.

TOTAL PURCHASES OF STERLING.

The remittance programme of the Government for the year has been more than fulfilled, tender purchases amounting to £38 millions against only £33 millions required. In addition to this we borrowed £10 millions last year and the Secretary of State had an opening balance of £6 millions and through transfer from the Paper Currency Reserve, he received for his own account £9 millions, making a total of £63 millions. Allowing for the repayment of the loan, there would remain no less than £15 millions.

WHAT TO DO WITH IT?

The Finance Member has foreshadowed the possibility of its being used to repay the £6 millions due in June and it seems that this will be done though it is possible to borrow the money again in London as rates are distinctly cheap there. But there is a prior claim on these balances and that is the claim of the Paper Currency Reserve. During the last year alone, no less than £23 millions were withdrawn from this reserve, partly for the Secretary of State and partly for maintaining the 18d. ratio, and to meet the demand for sterling at the lower rate of 1-5 49/64d.

PUT BACK THE FUNDS.

Whatever surplus remains in the sterling balance of the Secretary of State should be devoted to replenishing this fund. It is true that £23 millions cannot be found this year, but we should try to put the funds back as quickly as possible and even £10 millions will be something.

WORSE CASH POSITION.

"Indian Finance" thinks that the cash balance of the Secretary of State is distinctly stronger than last year and that this is a bullish point in sterling exchange. It has forgotten all about the raid on the Paper Currency Reserve as, if we take account of all the factors, it will be found that the cash position is really £13 millions worse than before.

PLAUSIBLE PARALLEL.

The suggestion is on a parallel with the claims made by the Government on each Budget day that the finances of the country are on a sound footing when the truth is that year after year almost, several crores are added to the unproductive debt of the country as Budget deficits and each year then starts a stronger career of reckless expenditure and a bigger deficit, though in the meantime the burden of taxation is raised to higher levels.

STICK TO PRINCIPLES.

It is a principle of sound finance that surpluses should be used firstly to cancel deficits and the surplus sterling should, therefore be used to put our currency reserves on a somewhat more stable basis than for repaying loans which can wait. In business concerns, such starting with a clean slate each time would not be permitted and Government should also be bound by these healthy doctrines.

IMPERIAL BANK STATEMENT.

The statement of the Imperial Bank as of the 11th March shows two important changes for the week. The first is a rise of Rs. 51 lakhs in the securities holdings. This is probably due to purchases of Treasury Bills, though it is not improbable that it represents some securities returned by the Government. The second is the rise in Loans against Trade Bills by the same amount of Rs. 50 lakhs. One wonders if this means that Government have changed the basis of the loan of currency to the Bank or if there is a "method in the madness" by which the Bank's genuine needs are met against trade bills?

WHAT ABOUT FOREIGN BANKS?

Much has been made about the evasion of income-tax in India. Can anyone say why foreign banks do not seem to pay any income-tax on their profits made in India? According to the Central Board of Revenue Report, there were only eleven companies in Bombay which paid taxes and they were clearly Indian banks. In Bengal, there were 14 and they were evidently Indian. How is it that the Government of India has not thought of taxing these profits?

LOWER BANK-RATE IN LONDON.

The London Bank-rate has gone down from 4 to 3 1/2 per cent. This is a challenge of the Bank of England to foreign funds and the comparative steadiness of the cross-rate shows that it was justified. We shall probably see some more rise in securities, but in the meantime, the buying rate for bills in Bombay has become 1/32 lower or more favourable to the exporters.

Deplorable Results Of "Lack Of Firmness & Precautions"

MIDDLETON REPORT ON JAMMU RIOTS

'Muslims Emboldened By Ahrar Jatha Campaign'

JAMMU, Mar. 17.

"A Muslim agitation took the form of an open defiance of authorities and there can be little doubt that the City Moslems had been emboldened by the Ahrar Jatha campaign to adopt this reckless course," is one of the conclusions of the Middleton Enquiry into the Jammu riots of November last, which necessitated the despatch of British troops into Kashmir territory for the first time after 100 years.

Mr. Middleton goes on to observe: "The authorities had been much harassed and a great strain had been put upon the police by the Ahrar activities. Earlier action against the agitators had been largely nullified by acts of clemency on the part of the Government. Firmness was required to control the situation, but none was displayed and the necessary precautions were neglected. Both the Muslims and the Hindus had created bands of drilled and partially armed volunteers, whose presence constituted a further menace to the public peace".

OUTBURST OF RIOT.

Describing the outburst of the riot, the report describes how Muslim volunteers blew their whistles, and some blew a bugle in the neighbourhood, and the Muslims from that quarter rushed in a body. The Hindus ran away directly the Muslims were seen. "It is a matter of thankfulness for all in Jammu that a section of the Muslim mob were unable to withstand the temptation of looting. It was the check caused by that looting, which probably saved the city from a riot of a far more serious nature. The cessation of advance caused by this looting appears to have allowed some of the excitement to evaporate".

The report continues: "After a full consideration of all the evidence before me, I consider there is no valid reason to believe that assaults and looting took place in the presence of or near the vicinity of troops. It does not appear to me that the allegations against the troops have been substantiated by the evidence before me. The few cases, in which troops themselves are alleged to have assaulted witnesses, are mostly of a nature indicating that witnesses themselves may have been at fault".

REASON FOR BREAKDOWN.

The Executive in Jammu comes in for criticism: "A very noticeable reason for the complete breakdown of the administration in Jammu City, at this time of crisis, is the anxiety of all officials high and low, to avoid responsibility. Whenever faced with a position demanding a decisive action, such officials went off to get orders from the higher authorities. This failing was so universal as to suggest that officials had not been trained to accept responsibility in the ordinary course of their duties and that their initiative had been suppressed by distrust on the part of their superior officers.

"Sidelight on this feature is thrown by the evidence of the Governor to the effect that negotiations with the Mahomedan leaders, for the abandonment of the civil disobedience demonstration on 1st November, was carried out by the Secretary to the Minister, a mere clerical official, and not with representatives of the Government in Jammu. One clear task, which confronts the administration, is to create a body of responsible officials, which can only be done by insisting that they should exercise all powers entrusted to them without constant reference to their superiors, and concurrently ensuring that the work of all the officials is regularly supervised by those above them. The police force in particular is obviously in a demoralised state and needs thorough reorganisation. An officer from British India has been appointed as Inspector-General since the riot and it is to be hoped, in the interests of a speedy reorganisation, that he and his immediate subordinates will be given full, if not exceptional powers with respect to appointments, dismissals and disciplinary actions".

"LACK OF CO-ORDINATION".

Proceeding the report states: "The whole disturbance was of such a nature that the presence of a small body of troops and of a body of the police under a good leadership would probably have prevented it. In order to escape blame for the late arrival of troops, the true facts, regarding messages alleged to have been sent to them, have been suppressed by one out of two groups of official witnesses".

Mr. Middleton comes to the conclusion that "lack of co-ordination between civil officials and troops delayed the arrival of the latter until several people had been injured by both Musalman and Hindu mobs, although no hand to hand struggle had occurred between them. The arrival of the troops led to the immediate dispersal of the Muhammadans, but no action was taken to disperse the Hindus and many of them, formed into bands who attacked solitary Musalmans and looted Muhammadan shops during the period of several hours, in which the troops were left standing without orders. Troops were ultimately posted throughout the City, but disorderly Hindus had started upon their retaliatory course of spoliation and violence".

A FIRM HAND.

The final conclusion of Mr. Middleton runs: "The policy of negotiation with and clemency towards the avowed agitators was proved a failure and it would appear that a firm hand with such persons is required, though it should be allied with sympathetic enquiries into the grievances of the people and an honest effort to remedy such as are found to be genuine".—A. P.

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I. D. M. APPEAL BEFORE HIGH COURT

(Continued from page 1.)

cumstances of each case, and he naturally inferred "the co-operative working of the Executive and the Magistracy" which in his opinion was "the worst feature of the Ordinance regime."

Mr. Justice Mirza: Does he mean that the magistrates are puppets in the hands of the executive?

That was not the meaning, replied Mr. Talyarkhan. The writer merely meant to point out that the magisterial mind moved with the executive mind.

COINCIDENCE.

Mr. Justice Mirza: It was a coincidence?

Mr. Talyarkhan: Yes. The writer talked of co-operation only to the extent of both working in the same direction. He certainly did not suggest that the executive and the magistracy sat altogether to discuss how to deal with each case.

"It is a view," counsel submitted, "which is legitimate for anyone to entertain, and certainly so for a journalist."

"MISUSE OF POWER".

After reading further passages from the article, Mr. Talyarkhan said that the writer did not attack the fact that the Ordinances were issued. But his objection was that they were misapplied. That was the theme of the whole article.

As illustrations of the abuse of power, the writer quoted the following two instances which happened during the week.

"On Monday Mrs. Urmila Mehta was convicted at Bandra by the City Magistrate—one Mr. Kulkarni—and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 3,000 or, in default, a further six weeks' imprisonment. The sentence is fantastic enough. But I am credibly informed that before the sentence was passed the police arrived at her husband's house and attached the whole of his household effects for recovery of the fine.

MR. M. KARSONDAS CASE.

"On Thursday Mr. Mulraj Karsondas was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5,000. The same evening the police went to the flat in which he resided, and despite Mrs. Mulraj's protest that the premises had been occupied in her name for ten years, and that they could not be legally taken possession of by the police, ejected her, her son and Mr. Mulraj's 90 year old grandmother who all had to take refuge for the night with neighbours. Mrs. Mulraj was warned that unless the fine was paid by 1 p.m. on Friday the whole of the property in the flat would be sold by auction."

Mr. Talyarkhan said that the instances quoted by the writer were true facts and were not disputed.

"TRUTH NO DEFENCE."

The Advocate-General, interrupting, said that the truth of a statement was no defence. According to the section in question if the statement brought the Government or the administration of justice into hatred or contempt, it became an offence. It was immaterial that the statement was true.

On this point, the Advocate-General read out a judgment of the late Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, in a sedition case under Section 124 of the Indian Penal Code.

MONSTROUS SUGGESTION.

Mr. Talyarkhan said it was monstrous to suggest that a journalist should not be free even to make reasonable comments based on fact. Were they to believe that under the Ordinances, strict as they were, a journalist was prevented from making such comments as were justified by undisputed facts? These comments were not in respect of ordinary crimes, but in respect of certain acts which were temporarily made offences under the Ordinances. The writer pointed out that even for such acts which were temporarily declared as offences under the Ordinances, the offenders were punished with sentences which would be considered harsh and excessive even for common criminals.

"INVITING GOVT.'S ATTENTION."

His whole object was to invite the attention of the heads of the administration to this fact. He was anxious to point out that the assurances of Government went for nothing and he cited some glaring instances of abuse of power in which innocent people were made to suffer for the offences of the presumably guilty.

In the case of Mr. Mulraj, the writer asked, was it justifiable for the police to turn out his wife from her flat in spite of her protests that the premises had been occupied in her name for ten years.

The Chief Justice said that the lady had a remedy in law if she had been illegally turned out.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that might be so. But the writer, for the moment, was [illegible] the manner in which the police were misusing their powers.

Counsel here drew attention to a provision in the Ordinances for protecting executive officers from the consequences of their acts in the execution of the Ordinances.

Counsel said that what was uppermost in the mind of the writer was to suggest to Government not to give the impression that the Ordinances were being administered in the wrong way.

MOTIVES NOT QUESTIONED.

Proceeding, Mr. Talyarkhan declared that the fact which stood out prominently was that the articles did not question the desirability or the motives of Government in promulgating the Ordinances. All that the writer wished to point out to the Head of Government was: Please see whether the instances which I have pointed out, show that the powers vested in the executive are properly applied or misapplied. Counsel contended that in saying this the writer had not created any feeling of hatred towards Government. The learned Advocate General, he said, might point out a strong word here or there. But in a matter like this where an every-day journalist who had to write for a daily paper the court should not weigh the words in golden scales.

Counsel further submitted that the article, far from being subject of a complaint by Government should have met with their approval. The article was meant to keep the Government informed of instances where the Executive had not acted properly. It ought to strengthen the hands of Government in examining the grievances and winning the goodwill of the people. The article only suggested to Government to investigate into the instances and issue proper instructions to its subordinates.

Alluding to the last paragraph of the article headed "What does the Governor Say?" Counsel said that it revealed the strain of the article. The article simply wanted a new assurance from the Governor of Bombay that the law-abiding members of the community should have nothing to fear from the Ordinances.

Justice Mirza: It begins in that strain and ends in that strain.

Mr. Talyarkhan: Exactly.

"BAD EGGS".

Mr. Talyarkhan then again referred to the portion of the article which suggested that it appeared to the writer that the magistracy worked in co-operation with the Executive, when Justice Mirza remarked: "Does he mean to say that all Magistrates are not bad and that there may be a few "bad eggs" among them"

Counsel explained that such a thing was far from the writer's mind. He did not pick out any particular magistrate. The remark alluded to the police more than the Magistrates and suggested that both these servants of Government were using their powers in a very indifferent manner and the public had every right to protest against this. The writer made no secret that the sentences passed in a number of cases were unduly severe.

Counsel asserted that the severity of sentences passed by a Law Court was open to criticism and it was open to the public to protest against it. This is what the writer of the article had done. He pointed out that there seemed to be co-ordination and willingness on the part of Magistrates to help the Executive in putting down the Civil Disobedience movement. Men and women, irrespective of their position in life, were given harsh sentences so that it might act as a deterrent.

MUST BE MORE HUMANE.

His point was that in the administration of justice they must be more humane than they had shown themselves to be. The writer said to the Magistrates: "Pray do not give heavier sentences than are needed to meet the situation. So far as you are judiciary you must shut your eyes to the political controversy that is raging around you. If you give six months for causing grievous hurt then is it right to give two years to a respectable person for merely disobeying the order of the Police Commissioner?"

Counsel submitted that the anxiety of the Court should be to see that if the situation is such as to justify the comments then the words cannot be said to be words which will create disaffection, hatred or contempt. There was a distinct difference between the writings meant to ventilate certain public grievances and writings with the intention of creating disaffection or hatred towards Government. The articles in question fell in the first category and if they were construed otherwise, then they would have to say good-bye to all kinds of criticism. There was nothing they could not say against Government without being charged for the offence of exciting feelings of hatred against Government.

SECRETARIAT BLUE PENCIL.

Mr. Talyarkhan contended that the article could not by any stretch of imagination be said to fall within the purview of the section. The Executive had been given very wide powers under the Ordinances and he respectfully submitted that the responsibility of exercising them should be great too. But in this case somebody in the Secretariat, he complained, marked out passages in the articles simply because certain words did not meet with their approval.

The Advocate-General here pointed out that the order was passed by the Governor-in-Council and not by a Secretariat official.

Mr. Talyarkhan: I did not want to suggest that the Governor sat in Council to read this article and mark the objectionable passages in blue pencil. (Laughter).

Counsel further asserted that the inference drawn by the writer that there appeared to be some kind of co-ordination between the Executive and the Magistracy was justified by facts as revealed in the heavy sentences passed on persons irrespective of their positions in life.

SOME CO-OPERATION.

Justice Mirza: I take it that on certain occasions the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay does co-operate with the police in maintaining Law and Order.

Mr. Talyarkhan: Not only that, but when disturbances occur you will see the Magistrate right there with the police.

Chief Justice: I understand that there is some general co-operation between the Executive and the Magistrates, but is it the suggestion that Government has issued some sort of instructions to them?

Mr. Talyarkhan replied in the affirmative and said that it was absurd to say that the writer even remotely intended to create feelings of hatred and discontent against the Government.

Counsel also contended that it was perfectly legitimate for the public to characterise a sentence given in a law court as vindictive and there was nothing personal in it. He quoted the judgment given in the Bombay High Court in 1930 in the case in which Mrs. Lukhmani was sentenced by the lower court to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 for picketing a liquor shop. The judge observed that the sentence was "harsh and inappropriate and might even be criticised as vindictive." The Judge even went to the length of saying that such excessive sentences were calculated to defeat the object of creating respect for Law. Looked at from every point of view the first article could not be said to contain words within the meaning of Section 4, Clause 1 (d).

Continuing Counsel said that that for the publication of a legitimate article the paper had been asked to deposit a security merely because somebody in the Secretariate did not like it.

RESULT OF NON-PAYMENT.

Justice Mirza inquired what would be the result of the non-payment of deposit.

Counsel said that if the security is not deposited then the declaration of the Printer and Editor will be cancelled and the paper will have to cease publication.

Justice Mirza: So the deposit is demanded for the future good behaviour of the paper.

Advocate-General: That is so. It will be refunded within three months, if there is good behaviour.

Mr. Talyarkhan: This will again be judged by the man at the Secretariat, and a forfeiture of the deposit may follow as an easy transition. (Laughter). There will then always be the Damocles' sword hanging over the heads of the Editors.

ARGUMENT ON SECOND ARTICLE

Let The Press Have A Few Shreds And Patches Of Liberty !

Mr. Talyarkhan then referred to the second article objected to by Government under the caption "Leave the Press Alone". "The Action of the Executive is outside the objects for which Ordinances are designed". The object of the writer, he contended, was to show that he was not the only man to complain against the executive but that a paper like the "Times of India" had published a letter from a European on February 11 stating "that information received from various districts especially in Bombay, Bengal and other Provinces, showed that multitudes of men and women had been arrested and were being detained not for any overt act but merely on suspicion". If these views could appear in a moderate paper like the "Times of India" they could not be considered improper to be ventilate in a nationalist paper.

"A DELIBERATE POLICY?"

Counsel next quoted the passage, held objectionable, beginning with the words "Government seem to be quite impervious to all these warnings and protests". "Are we to believe," it proceeds, "that it is a deliberate policy to allow district officials and their subordinates down to the lowest police officer, let it be remembered, to use the powers which are placed in their hands as they like, or is it the result of sheer indifference on the part of the superior authorities that reports come in profusion from all over the country of things which are reproach to any civilised administration, even when the authorities are engaged in the application of severe and rigid methods."

Counsel contended that the writer was not oblivious to the inconveniences and hardships that must reasonably follow in the application of the Ordinances. But what he objected to was that there were instances which could be cited to show that the conduct of the officials had exceeded the limit.

Coming to another objected paragraph headed "The Muzzled Press", Counsel held that it showed that the writer of the article knew his responsibilities well. The paragraph was as follows: "The Press, it must be remembered, does not and cannot publish all the report it receives. I have a file of reports of shocking incidents in the mofussil districts coming from responsible people who would not readily lend themselves to reckless diffusion of rumours. They cannot be published because, though I have no reason to discredit them, nobody can take the responsibility of publication in the present state of affairs without personally satisfying himself, either by himself visiting the locality concerned or verifying the details or deputing some trustworthy and responsible agent to do so. Investigations of this sort are impossible for Indian papers, so reluctantly one has to put on the file, complaints and reports which by rights ought to be placed before the public."

CHALLENGE TO GOVERNMENT.

Counsel challenged Government to show a single word which was meant to bring the Government into hatred or contempt. If the writer was of that mind he would have straightaway published the communications which he had received from sources which he had no reason to discredit. But he knew his responsibilities and consigned the complaints to the file.

CASE OF "THE WEEK".

Mr. Talyarkhan then referred to the next paragraph which was held objectionable. It was headed "The Case of the 'Week'" Here the writer complained that the "Week" an independent roman catholic weekly, nationalist in outlook but not connected with the Congress was ordered to deposit a security of Rs. 2,000 and was compelled, in consequence to close down. The writer referred to the circular issued by the Bombay Government to newspapers which stated that there was no intention to penalise journals "ordinarily well conducted". The writer says that the "Week" is not a Congress organ and it had not published anything which could be described as seditious. Government however objected to the following passage in Mr. Horniman's articles:—

"It has indulged in some strongly worded comments on certain topics of public interest which reflect very adversely, very severely, very caustically in regard to certain matters and methods of the Government and the European community. It is the kind of comment which is not infrequent in journals holding strong and independent views both in India and other countries and I doubt whether it would attract the attention of Government anywhere but in Italy. But on account of two incidents of this kind it has been forced to close down."

Counsel held that there was nothing objectionable in the "paragraph." The writer said that every one knew the restrictions imposed upon journalists. He was merely ventilating the grievances of a newspaper that had incurred the wrath of the Secretariat.

A SERIOUS ERROR.

The man who picked out these objectionable passages, Counsel said had not even cared to quote correctly the words of the writer in the order served on the paper. The word "inhuman" was attributed to Mr. Horniman, whereas what he actually wrote was: "They must stop the "inhumane" use of the wide powers". There was a world of difference between "inhuman" and "inhumane", the former meant barbaric while the latter meant not tender or not kind.

Counsel failed to find anything in the articles which could offend Section 4 (1) (d) of the Ordinance. What had happened in his opinion was this: "Somebody at the Secretariat does not like criticism of this kind. He seems to think: We have got the Ordinances. We have issued instructions to the press what to print; what will please and what will displease us. He declared: "This is an attempt on the part of the person who is responsible for picking out these words torn from their context to bring this as a test case and to see if a paper which considers itself free to do its duty and offer criticism can be silenced by demanding a deposit."

NOTHING BUT A WARNING.

Concluding, counsel submitted that the articles objected to were nothing but a warning to the Government: a friendly and respectful warning, to remedy the grievances stated therein. It was the first case of its kind in Western India and was of vital interest not only to the paper and the public, but to the whole newspaper world. Under the Ordinances the liberty of the press was merely an expression. That liberty did not exist except in shreds and patches.

If criticism such as was contained in these articles was to be penalised, then even those shreds and patches would go and nothing would be left.

Mr. Talyarkhan then addressed the Court on the other paragraphs of the articles objected to by the Government.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S ARGUMENT

Administration Of Justice Is Adminstration Of Law

Sir J. B. Kanga, the Advocate-General, said that the Court had nothing to do with Mr. Horniman and his journalistic abilities. Nor was it concerned with Mr. Brelvi, or the "Times of India". The question to be determined was: What would be the effect of this article on the minds of an average reader and whether the words tended directly or indirectly to bring the Government into contempt. The Court had to put itself in the position of an ordinary reader and then to consider whether on the minds of the reader the tendency would not be to bring the Government by law established, or the administration of justice, into contempt and excite feelings of hostility and disaffection.

Chief Justice: What is an average reader?

be no doubt that an average reader is the general public.

Chief Justice: If one of the judges read this article and remained without any feeling of hatred, then what do you say?

Advocate-General: There can be no doubt that an average reader reading this article would get the impression and feeling of disloyalty towards the Government.

NOTHING LIKE LIBERTY OF PRESS.

Continuing he said the rights and privileges of a journalist were not more than that of a private individual. There was nothing like the liberty of the Press to which Mr. Talyarkhan referred to.

Chief Justice: The liberty of the Press is the liberty of the individual.

Proceeding the Advocate-General said that it was quite clear that the "I. D. M." stood in no higher position than an ordinary individual. He went on to say that the scope of Section 4 of the Ordinance referred to already was much wider than section 124-A I.P.C. It was enough if the article tended directly or indirectly to create feeling of disaffection.

He submitted the article tended to bring into hatred and contempt the present administration of justice

Chief Justice: Do you mean to say that the carrying out of the Ordinances is administration of justice? No appeal lies in such cases?

The Advocate-General further elaborated his points and said that the meaning of administration of justice was administering the law of the land between two combatants. There was no other meaning.

STAR CHAMBER AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Chief Justice: Suppose Government institutes Star Chamber. Do you call that administration of justice?

Advocate-General: Yes. The law of the land is the administration of justice.

WHAT IS JUSTICE?

Continuing his address after lunch the Advocate-General said it was for the legislature to enact law and for the judiciary to administer it. He then read extracts from the case against Maulana Mohmedali who was charged with sedition and in which promoting ill-feeling against Government was defined as sedition. If a private individual was libelled he would go to Court. The Government could not go to Court and charge the man with libel.

Mr. Talyarkhan:—If a private individual were to go to Court on a flimsy case like this, he would not succeed. (Laughter).

Referring to the provision for three judges to hear the case, the Advocate-General submitted that the Court consisting of three judges was required on many occasions. For instance, to hear cases under Stamps Act, a bench of three judges was necessary.

The Advocate-General then said much was said about the Ordinances but section 73 of Government of India Act said "Ordinances might be promulgated for the peace and good Government of British India." (Laughter). He read the judgment of the Privy Council in Bhagatsingh vs. King Emperor in which the Privy Council ruled that the power conferred upon the Government of India under section 72 was obsolute.

Chief Justice: Does it conduce to the administration of justice?

Advocate-General:—Justice is administered for the good of the country.

Chief Justice:—Supposing a man is arrested and sentenced without a trial. Do you call it administration of justice?

Advocate-General:—So far as it is done under the law, it is administration of justice.

TRUTH IS IMMATERIAL.

Continuing the Advocate-General challenged Mr. Talyarkhan to prove that the magistrates administered law under the will of the executive.

He then read 2 Bombay Law Reporter pages 286 and 298 in which it was laid down that even if an article be true, truth would not be the answer to the charge. Then under section 500 I.P.C. exception 9, a defence could be made of good faith and public good in case of only a private individual. There was no such exception for sedition which was defamation of the State. To illustrate this argument, the Advocate-General said, supposing a man wrote that Government took a bribe from certain subjects. Even if this allegation was proved, still the writer would fall under section 124-A.

Chief Justice:—Supposing Ordinances usurp the function of the Courts of law, would you call it administration of justice?

Advocate-General:—Decidedly.

INTENTION NOT MATERIAL.

The Advocate-General again reiterated his point and said they had not to consider the object or the motive of the writer but the effect on the mind of the readers. The object may be the highest and the motive the best, but what effect did the writing leave on the mind of the readers? This point, he submitted, the Court had to consider.

The Advocate-General then read 39 Madras, Mrs. Annie Besant vs. the Advocate-General, in which the same view was taken by the judges.

Referring to the Ordinances he said they were promulgated for the good and peace of the country. Chapter 4 related to the Special Court. Chapter 2 gave emergency powers to the Commissioner of Police or the District Magistrate. Chapter 3 was the punishment section.

The Advocate-General then read some passages of the articles complained of and asked the Court to consider what impression would they leave on the mind of the readers who read the paper at their breakfast or tea in the morning.

Mr. Talyarkhan:—It is an evening paper (Laughter).

MAGISTRATES DEFAMED.

The Advocate-General submitted that whatever the grievances, as regards stringency of the Ordinances, it was no defence to rush into the paper with articles attacking the executive and when the security was demanded to come to the High Court and say "We did not mean that, we meant something else". If they had any grievance, they had to go to the Government with a petition to ventilate their grievances. The law says you are not to incite hatred or bring Government into contempt. If the object of the writer was to draw the attention of the Government, he could have done it in various other ways. The article, he claimed, was worse when read as a whole. It meant that Government heed no warning, and give assurances and do nothing while the executive work hand-in-hand with magistrates, etc., all this left only one effect on the mind of the readers that the executive abused their powers. The Advocate-General read some of the passages complained of and said the writer wished to show to his readers that the executive were abusing their powers and showing complete indifference to the security of the people. This he submitted, was a gross defamation of the magistrates. He asked their Lordships to take out magistrates and put judges in their place and consider if that amounted to contempt of Court or not.

Justice Mirza:—They would not have said it unless they felt that the magistrates were prompted by the executive.

Advocate-General:—That is what I submit. I would put judges in the place of magistrates and it would bring them into contempt. It means that magistrates have surrendered their discretion. To whom? That is for your Lordships to consider.

POLICE AND MAGISTRATES.

Then again in another place it was stated "the co-operation of the executive and the magistrates was the worst feature of the Ordinances."

Justice Mirza:—If there was a public meeting in Bombay and the Commissioner of Police apprehended disturbance and he were to go to the Chief Presidency Magistrate and say "I apprehend breach of peace, what shall we do?" Is this not getting advice from the Chief Presidency Magistrate and enlisting his co-operation?

The Advocate-General: The Chief Presidency Magistrate is empowered under section 144 by which he has certain statutory duties to perform. The writer in this article says he is colluding with the executive. He further goes on and says "Government know that the power is abused still they do nothing to protect the people". He wants to impress his readers that even the Europeans protest, the sympathisers with Government protest, leave alone the men in sympathy with the Civil Disobedience Movement, and still Government do not care to do anything. Then the writer asks "Is it a settled policy"? and he replies "Yes, it is a settled policy". He says some one behind is influencing the policy.

WHO IS BEHIND?

Justice Mirza: It may be from outside India.

Advocate-General: Or outside Bombay. Perhaps the Government of India. It is for the readers to say whether it is outside India or outside Bombay.

The Advocate-General then read the passage relating to Mrs. Urmila Mehta in which it was stated that the police attached her property before the sentence was passed to recover the fine of Rs. 3,000. This meant, said the Advocate-General, that the police officer knew beforehand what the Magistrate was going to do.

Justice Mirza: Will it not be defamatory if it was not true?

Advocate-General: It is no defence to say it was true. What the Court has to see is what the average reader will think of the Magistrate and the police. The plea of truth is immaterial.

The Advocate-General then read the passage relating to Mr. Mulraj Kursondas in which it was stated that his aged grandmother was turned out by the police from the house to recover the fine imposed by the Magistrate.

The Chief Justice: If the facts are true it justifies the inference. The question is, if it is true, would the Government come into contempt.

The Advocate-General: I submit with great respect that the contempt of the court and of the state are both the same. The writings would bring in the mind of average reader contempt of government and hatred and discontent of administration and justice. "Government seem impervious to all warning and protests." Does not that bring Government into contempt? The writer means that the ordinances were designed for one object and they are administered with another object.

At this stage the Court rose for the day. The Advocate-General will continue his address on Tuesday.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.:—The Manager of the National Bank of India, Ltd., writes us to say that he has received the following advice from his London Office:—

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CONTENTS OF JANUARY NUMBER.

1. Memoirs of the Late Rt. Hon'ble Syed Ameer Ali, P.C., C.I.E., 2 The Origin of the Barmakids by SULEMAN NADVI, 3 The Mystic—A Poem by NAWAB SIR NIZAMAT JUNG, Kt. C.I.E., O.B.E., 4 Indian Art and Modern Criticism by Captain W. E GLADSTONE SOLOMON, R.B.C., I.E.S., 5 Table-Talk of a Mesopotamian Judge by Prof. D. S. MARGOLIOUTH, 6 Round the International Exhibition of Persian Art by G. D. HORNBLOWER, O.B.E., 7 Bombay in the Reign of Aurangzeb by Dr. SHAFAAT AHMAD KHAN, 8 The Renaissance of Islam by the late S. KHUDA BUKHSH, M.A. (Oxon), B.C.L., BARRISTER-at-Law, 9 Books and Authors PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED, WESTERNISING PERSIA, A New Islamic Journal, Aurangnama, etc. The same number contains a beautiful portrait of the Late Rt. Hon'ble Syed Ameer Ali P.C.

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NEED FOR COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

Resolutions Before Delhi Conference

The following are extracts from the address delivered by R. S. Lala Nanak Chand, Chairman of the Reception Committee, at the All-India Rural Representatives Conference, held in Delhi recently:—

For the first time in the history of our public life-representatives of Rural areas and rural peoples have met together with the purpose of thinking out a common rural policy for the country irrespective of politics.

The whole economic life of India is dependent on rural primary producer—the agriculturist. It is on his produce, that the railways earn, the revenues come to the government, the merchants get their trade and the manufacturers obtain their raw materials; why, even the merchant princes income-tax can be traced in its origin to the corn-bags of the cultivator. and still that producer himself is the most ignorant and impoverished creature on God's good earth.

He—the agriculturist—has been the cause of many a noble treatise; he has been the agony—call of many a renowned speaker, but his actual condition has remained unchanged, and we, who live in the city know so well that the prosperity of the town lies in the prosperity of the cultivator, which means both the producing power and purchasing power of the cultivator and it is but our bounden duty to extend our hand-long enough—if we all 'will' it, and realise the cultivators value towards our happiness, and help in every possible way for recreating the Indian Cultivator, and remaking the Indian Villages.

POLICY OF FORWARD-BUSINESS

I am not a politician and I am a merchant, and I would not miss having and using to advantage three fourths, if we can not have the whole. It is a policy of forward-business and if we secure our gains and go forward, with good faith in the honesty and sincerity of British Policy to help us to Full Responsible Government—Dominion Status—I think gentlemen that in the coming years we will have the fullest scope to improve our educational and economic life and to utilize the administration for nation building purposes; and nation-building in India means Rural Reconstruction, in every phase and form in some 700,000 villages among our 300 million peoples, and industrial reconstruction among our towns co-ordinated with the villages.

I hope that with practical sympathy and financial support of all ranks, we may be able to lay the foundations of a beneficial rural policy and programme bringing the town and the village in a link of active fruitful co-operation and so make for the happiness of our millions of rural folk.

Further as a merchant, I naturally take greater interest in the more practical methods of Rural Reconstruction—such as Co-operative Producers and Marketing Societies—Co-operative Farms—and Rural Colonies—on lines similar to that of Sir Daniel Hamilton's Goshaba Zemindari in Bengal, and Rural Extension work as is carried on in the United States in Rural Districts.

The following are some of the resolutions submitted for consideration at the Conference.

BASIS OF A. I. RURAL POLICY.

This All-India Rural Representatives Conference is of opinion that the propositions adopted at this Conference, be considered as a basis of an All-India Rural Policy and Programme, for consideration and discussion and invites opinions and suggestions from all groups, bodies and persons interested in rural affairs, for consideration at the next Conference.

That an authentic and authoritative examination of the entire Land Revenue policy and Land System, for recasting it, in aims operations and effect within-any administrative system is very necessary, with a critical review, of its operation between the periods of 1870-1900 and 1901 to 1930, and its influence and effect on the economic life and agricultural produce of the country-side and that such examination be undertaken by the Government, by the appointment of a Commission or Committee with Provincial Committees, and local committees in Districts and Tehsils, with the aid of economists, agricultural experts and representatives of rural interests in collaboration with local officials and local boards, for a report and recommendations for changes to conserve and promote agricultural improvement and village prosperity.

TENANCY COMMISSION.

That a Tenancy Commission be appointed by Government to study and examine Tenancy Laws and their operation and effects in the different parts of India to investigate into their effect on rural economy, agricultural production and prosperity of the cultivator, and to make recommendations for removing discrepancies, supplementing beneficial provisions and promoting uniformity in matters of tenure reliefs and rights and legal provisions for a sort of a common Charter of Tenants Rights and Interests.

That a Special Committee be established by the Government in collaboration with Provincial Government, Local Officials, and Local Boards and Local Committees with representatives of rural interests, to inquire, report and make recommendations regarding: (a) The conversion of the present Tacavi system into a regular banking system for rural areas. (b) The operation of the Agriculturists Loans Act and Agricultural Improvement Act in Districts and Tehsils or Talukas. (c) The Co-Operation and conservation of Local Reserves and Resources in Tehsils or Talukas and districts as a reservoir of Local Rural Credits. (d) The association or incorporation of the money lenders into a registered and representative body in the tehsils and districts, with facilities and resources for obtaining recoveries and dues with definite protective provisions for rural borrowers' interests;

That Government should undertake with the aid of Public Works, Irrigation and Revenue and Survey departments, a complete and comprehensive "water-Survey" of every Distict and Tehsil, and appoint a Special Committee to devise a complete plan for a "Rural Water-Supply System' for agricultural purposes and village-user. With a view to the conservation and utilization of subsoil-water, flood waters, rain waters, river and streams and wells.

RURAL VOLUNTEER CONSTABULARY.

That a Central Local Self-governing Board be established under Statute to study the working of Local Boards in different Districts and Tehsils in collaboration with Local Officials and Representatives of Rural Areas. And to suggest ways for promoting greater, efficiency and economy, integrity and uniformity in their work and administration, and to act as a Cordinating Central Body, with similar Provincial Boards—for Provincial Supervision and Control.

That Government should consider the necessity of 'a Rural Voluntary Coustabulary' under the District and Taluka Police Authorities, to be trained by the Thana Police officers of each group in the Tehsils or Talukas in different Districts, as Peace. Reserves for Emergency and normal Civil Guards for each village for Village Protection.

RURAL EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL.

That 'a Rural Educational Council' be established under Statue, to devise a curriculum of subjects for instruction of rural peoples in, civics, general knowledge, crafts, economic efficiency, legal reliefs and remedies for local grievances, corporate discipline, social service, public morals and responsible citizenship and practice of rural government to devise a common course of study teaching and training for rural areas, etc.

That instruction in handcrafts and small home industries be made compulsory in elementary schools.

MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS

That Government should consider the necessity and possibilities of reorganising the functions nd duties of Subordinate Executive and Revenue Services in order to make them Agencies of Rural Reconstruction for both civic and economic efficiency and rural prosperity.

That Government in consultation with the Military Authorities should consider the advisability and possibilities of organisation of Volunteer Military Training Camps in Rural Areas, for training and preparing youths in the arts of war to serve as the reservoir for defence and security in national emergency.

That Government should consider the advisability and benefit to rural peoples in rural areas, of compulsory training of Police Officials of all grades in First Aid, Ambulance, Hygiene and Sanitation.

AGRICULTURAL BANKING CORPORATION.

That 'an Agricultural Banking Corporation,' be established under statute for financing agriculture in the country, as this is as essential and necessary as a Reserve Bank.

That taxation be based and administered on the principles of (1) "He pays more who has more" (2) the minimum of burden on primary necessities like food and clothing (3) the return or appropriation-directly or indirectly-of taxation to the tax payer in the form of public utility services, or actual services by the state for the tax-payers' intellectual and economic betterment apart from or in addition to mere preservation of administrative safety.

That the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission, re-Marketing Boards for Rural Areas be put into effect by the Government without delay.

That the Government should consider the necessity of establishing a Farm Board as in U. S. A. for advising agricultural corps, markets and prices keeping in touch with world conditions of production, prices and trade.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE INVITED.

That this A. I. R. R. Conference earnestly requests Members of Council of State, Legislative Assembly, Provincial Legislative Councils and Legislative Councils of States, Members of District and Taluka Boards, and all persons interested in Rural Affairs individually and jointly, to support and work for the carrying into effect of these resolutions and to aid the Executive of this Conference in all possible ways towards realisation of this Conference Programme as laid out in these above resolutions.

That this A. I. R. R. Conference invites the financial assistance of all persons irrespective of parties for this common work of Rural Remaking.—A.P.

HEMP MARKETING IN INDIA

Mr. Sabnis' Recommendations

(By Mail.)

NEW DELHI, Mar. 15.

"A permanent central organisation on the lines of the Indian Central Cotton Committee is necessary to effect improvements in the preparation and marketing of sann hemp and to put the Indian hemp trade on a sound footing."

This is one of the recommendations made by Mr. Sabnis in the report on Hemp Marketing in India, which has just been released for publication. He says the formation of an independent permanent committee for sann hemp may not be practicable for financial reasons as a cess on sann at a reasonable rate would not yield the funds necessary to meet the expenses of such an organisation.

In view of the "fait accompli" of the Central Jute Committee, however, it is suggested that a sub-committee of the Central Jute Committee might be formed to stimulate research, improve the preparation of the hemp for market, deal with malpractices, and bring about other improvements in the trade in sann hemp, and other minor fibre crops; and also to stimulate the utilisation of these fibres by various small industries in the country itself.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

After careful study and thorough investigation, Mr. Sabnis has made the following recommendations:—

(1) Sann hemp should be grown on light well-drained soils. (2) There is considerable scope for improvement in the existing strains. Improved strains with higher yield and better quality fibre can and should be evolved by "selection." (3) The need for ensuring supplies of pure good seed with instructions about the seed rate for each tract has been clearly established. (4) Cultivators in Bengal should be educated to cut off the root and top portions from the plants before retting; similarly cultivators in Ratnagiri district (Bombay Presidency) should be advised to cut the root portions of the plant before retting. (5) The advantages of drying the harvested crops as practised in Ratnagiri district (Bombay Presidency) should be investigated. (6) Instruction should be given to cultivators regarding the proper time and method of harvesting, retting and extraction of fibre and efforts should be made to improve facilities for washing the fibre where these are deficient.

"UNDESIRABLE ACTIONS."

(7) The veritical and twisting actions of the retted bundles during washing as practised in the United Provinces and beating of the retted material during extraction as practised in some parts of Bengal are undesirable. (8) The practicability of improving the quality of sann hemp fibre by "sweating" should be investigated. (9) The practice of leaving sticks and dirt in the fibre and of twisting it tightly into hanks which serve to hide "leading" should be discouraged. (10) The experiments undertaken at the Technological Institute, Cawnpore, by Mr. Multani on retting, and softening the fibre with cheap chemical are promising, and the authorities of the Institute might be encouraged to continue them. (11) The possibilities of breaking and scutching green as well as retted stems, by hand and power machines, should be investigated. (12) It is desirable to study the effects of the season of growth, and of harvesting and retting practices on the fibre with a view to improvements. (13) The practicability of regulating upcountry markets on the lines of cotton and grain markets in Berar, and of introducing standard iron weights by legal prescription should be investigated.

CO-OPERATIVE SALE SOCIETIES

(14) Co-operative Sale Societies and philanthropic bodies should be encouraged to help in ameliorating the condition of the cultivators. (15) The practicability of controlling the transport from one growing centre to another through trade organizations should be considered. (16) The economy and benefit of cleaning and assorting the fibre at the upcountry collecting centres before it is made into kutcha bales or bundles should be brought home to all concerned. (17) Supervision over kutcha baling at the upcountry markets will help to minimise some of the defects and malpractices and is not only desirable but necessary. (18) If suitable supervision over the cleaning, grading and packing of the fibre for export could also be provided, it would undoubtedly help to reduce the defects and malpractices. Shivpur (near Benares) being one of the important centres for baling, experiments should be tried here. (19) The Central Provinces which rank next in importance to the United Provinces in sann hemp production should have arrangement for pucca baling. Seoni might prove to be a suitable centre for hydraulic pressing.

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF GRADING.

(20) A reliable and uniform system of grading and specification of the grades is very desirable in the general interests of the trade and efforts should be made to evolve a suitable system through the trade itself. (21) Bales should bear the name of the grade, the place of production and the name of the press. The shipper's own trade marks may of course continue. (22) Supervision over cleaning, grading and packing at the presses at the ports through some permanent organisation is essential. (23) Packing for export at the upcountry baling centres like Shivpur should be encouraged by giving special transport facilities. (24) Indian shippers complain that the terms of form of the contract at present in use when hemp is exported are one-sided and are frequently unfair in their operation. An attempt should be made to bring about their revision. (25) A study of the foreign centres of production and markets for hemp is desirable before any effective scheme for the improvement of the Indian hemp trade can be evolved. (26) The industrial utilisation in India of sann hemp, e.g., the manufacture of ropes, matting, canvas, etc., offers a promising field which should not be left out of the scope of work entrusted to any central organisation which may be set up.—A. P.

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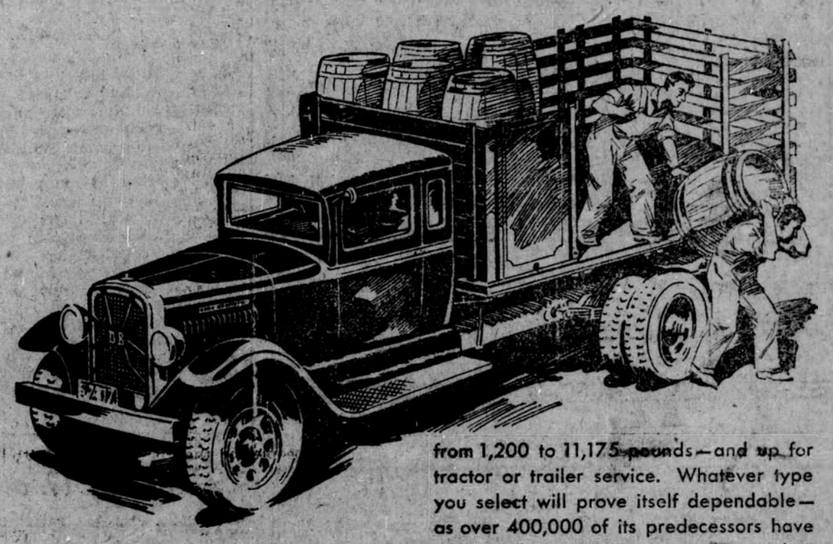

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THE RULE OF FORCE

PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF EUROPEAN FASCISM AND DICTATORSHIP.

(By "WAYFARER.",

I.

But for the publication in these columns, recently, of an article on the alleged philosophy of Fascism, its implications and, what would sound quite fantastic, the actual possibilities of a Fascist regime in this country, one would have been unwilling to touch on a theme like this or treat of it with any amount of seriousness.

MELO-DRAMATICS.

As it is, the joke of Fascism—and one would insist on treating it only on that level of consciousness—threatens to be taken seriously and the whole position, in effect, in regard to the actual character of Il Duce's 'philosophy' is being misrepresented. One treats Fascism as a joke first and last, because it presents certain melodramatic elements that appeal to the unsophisticated mass-mind with its dangerous susceptibility for what may be described only as street-emotions. Its outward symbols, indeed, of the sinister and mystic black-shirt, the baton and castor-oil adequately express the significance of popular appeal of Fascism. And if the theatrical 'facade' that proclaims the triumph and glory of Il Duce's good, great rule hides out of sight the profound tragedy that is being enacted—the great moral tragedy, as an Italian writer expresses it somewhere—well that is exactly the point of a joke like this.

FASCISTOLOGY.

The term fascism in itself is a parody of its original Italian meaning and the Communists as a class would appear to have incorporated it in their standardized terminology. It does not mean what it meant in the pre-Mussolini (I should, perhaps, have said prehistoric') era, namely, membership of the Socialistic peasant organisation which the Duce exploited for bolstering himself into dictatorial power. Generically, it to-day stands for a system that is based on force and this quintessential meaning is certainly accurate for the most part. But practically 'anybody' could be dubbed a Fascist now and the present writer is not sure that he would not be shoved into this duly-labelled pigeon-hole of the doctrinaire bureau. The Communist writers and pamphlateers and, of course, the unclassified mass of 'rank and file' call everyone 'Fascist' who does not profess their particular dogma when, that is to say, he is not effectively damned as 'Burgeois'. So that every European Government (and non-European, too, for that matter) is mentioned as Fascist. The Fascist fraternity count amongst themselves not only the followers of military dictatorships but white guardists, members of the Chinese Republic the monarchist Japan, the I.L.P., the Bruening government and the Indian National Congress not to recite the whole unprintable and voluminous catalogue.

PRINCIPLE OF CENTRALIZATION

Imagine the younger Nehru being called an 'uncompromising Fascist' for no better reason than that the historic role had been designed for him even before the poor Pandit was born. Or Gandhi even, who would not hurt a cat. Seriously, however, the Communists' profession of hatred for their spiritual brothers is a remarkable example in irony. Is it not an irony that they should denounce each other when the principle of their utter being is a common one, namely, rejection of the democratic ideal and pacifism and installation of 'dictatorship' in its place? What is the exact difference in principle between the so-called proletarian and the equally so-called nationalistic dictatorships when both are based on the ultimate appeal not to purely rational idealism, but to force? Historically, indeed, Fascism is the direct form of reaction made possible by the existence of Communism. We shall later consider what are called the points of ideological conflict existing between the expressions of this common Will. But the principle of centralization, the operation of the Germanic 'geist' remains: and we cannot but accept it as such.

(To Be Continued.)

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EX-SERVICES' ASSOCIATION

Heavy Burden During Past Year

The annual report of the Bombay Branch of the ex-Service's Association states that the Branch has had a heavy burden to bear during the past 12 months. The number of applications to the Association for help during the past year was approximately 2,000 of whom the majority were men thrown out of employment. These were given temporary assistance towards their maintenance and endeavours were made by various members of the Committee to find them work. In cases of applicants who were unfit for work owing to failing health or old age the Committee arranged to have them maintained and carefully looked after. In a few cases loans were granted, either to help applicants over temporary difficulties or to start them in business.

The Committee make every effort to assist in the education of the children of necessitous ex-Servicemen. They feel that even in the less deserving cases where applicants themselves are unable to obtain any employment, possibly through no fault of their own, the children should be given a chance. The average number of children for whom the Association paid school fees was 18.

27 CASES REPATRIATED

Twenty-seven cases were repatriated during 1931. Sixteen of these were by troopship. Passages at special rates were purchased for eleven applicants whom it was expedient to send away as soon as possible for reasons of health or because no troopship being available, it would have been expensive to maintain them in Bombay.

How to raise funds during the year caused considerable thought to the General Committee. Mrs. T. R. Palmer consented to organise the sale of poppies and of poppy wreaths. To her very efficient work, to the many ladies who assisted her, and to the Swedish Match Company—for the generous gift of matches in special poppy day boxes—the Committee are greatly indebted. Mr. E. Donovan kindly agreed to be the Treasurer of the "Poppy Day Fund.

TOTAL AMOUNT.

The total amount collected on "Poppy Day" was Rs. 26,034-10-9, which is only slightly below the amount collected in 1928 Rs. 26,581,13-7) and in 1930 (Rs. 26,919-13-6). In 1929, when a special endeavour was made under the direction of Lady Jackson, the amount collected was Rs. 55,921-13-0.

Expenditure in 1931 amounted to Rs. 42,656 and about Rs. 10,000 was drawn from the Capital Account.

HINDU MYTHOLOGY AND LITERATURE

As Viewed By A Viennese Doctor

"The caste system in ancient India" was the subject of an interesting lecture delivered by Dr. Vera Erassi at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Wednesday evening, Mr. Pheroz F. Doctor presiding.

The president said that the idea of these lectures originated in Vienna, the home of arts and learning, and the learned lecturer of the evening who had devoted years to the study of Hindu mythology and ancient Indian literature was persuaded by her friends and admirers to undertake a world tour for the purpose of delivering such lectures.

Dr. Vera Erassi began her lecture with a brief survey of ancient Indian history and pointed out how the Aryans conquered the aborigines of this great land and how the conquerors were affected by their contact with the conquered people. The contact, she said, brought a physical as well as mental change in them and they became more philosophical, thoughtful and fatalists.

The ancient law-givers of the Aryans divided the entire population into four castes viz. Brahmins (Priestly class), Kshatriyas (fighting class), Vaishyas (merchant class) and the Sudras (tillers of the soil). The Brahmins were supposed to have been created from the head of Brahma and therefore they were given certain privileges which were denied to others. Their duty was to acquire knowledge of Gods' virtues. The Brahmin law-givers realised the value of cow to a country like India and hence its killing became intolerable.

The second caste was that of the Kshatrivas who were the warrior class. Their virtues according to Hindu lawgivers were to be generosity, vigour, courage, strength, power to rule, self-control and justice. The feast of this class was Dasrah and on that day they offered sacrifices in honour of their arms. Their armies consisted of elephants, chariots, cavalry and infantry the last being the most important. They were enjoined not to injure in war a labourer, an artisan, one who has fled before them or one who had come under their protection. Their duty was to be humane and generous. Boundless ambition was the greatest virtue of India's ancient Kshatriyas. The modern Kshatriya also had the same ambition with the difference that it was directed in another channel namely of art, art, and science.

The Vaishya was the householder class in ancient India. They were responsible for the social life of the country. Their virtues were diligence, caution, prudence, and discretion. They were enjoined to acquire the knowledge of the value of precious stones, study the currency of countries, learn different languages, etc. It was a custom among to marry the daughter of the maternal uncle and in case the maternal uncle had a daughter a man was bound to accept her as his wife, which to this day existed.

The last caste was that of the Sudras. Compared with the three other castes they were bound by fewer laws and had very light responsibilities. Their great duty was service. They represented the youth and state of pupilage and were required to posses virtues like obedience, fidelity, reverence and industry. This class was entrusted with the cultivator of land.

Referring to the great changes that had occurred in recen years in the status of Sudras the speaker said the Sudras were no longer content to be over-ruled or liked to be treated as the lowest caste. They were now forging ahead. They want political rights, social status, education and other privileges enjoyed by other classes. They had their own political leaders some of whom were men with university education.

Concluding, the speaker said that she had dealt with the main features of the four castes. Some of them might appear to some people as exotic but as children of the whole world thry were akin, and as an old Sanskrit saying suggested there were three persons who were sure to be welcomed to any place they went. They were a rich man, one who could read the future and a pretty woman.

Dr. Vera Erassi is shortly proceeding on her world tour.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

A Means Of Self-Help

Under the auspices of Girgaum Co-operative Institute, a public lecture on the "Co-operative Movement" was delivered by Mr. G. M. S. Rane, Chairman of the Institute, at the Central Press, Chowpatty.

Mr. Rane explained to the audience the importance of thrift as a power in the life of a middle class and a poor man, and impressed upon them its influence on ordinary life and connected the thrift movement with the Co-operative Movement, and said that thrift was a power by which persons would be self-supporting and self-reliant.

Mr. A. G. Tendulkar, laid stress on the necessity of co-operation and unity for achieving a common goal of economic solidarity, and requested the hearers to introduce recurring deposits schemes as a means of better saving.

Mr. P. R. Mulay, the Propaganda Officer requested them to be completely free from the burden of debts through the source of Co-operative Societies as their aim was to relieve their members of their difficulties.

Health Of Bombay

During the week ended 12th instant the total mortality 467 was 26 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 20.9. The mortality for the 11th week of 1931 was 453 and death rate 18.1 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1927-1931 was 574 and death rate 23.4.

PRANAYAMA
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A beautiful *chart* on art paper (23" x 27"). 28 excellent half-tone photographs with terse but complete explanations of technique.

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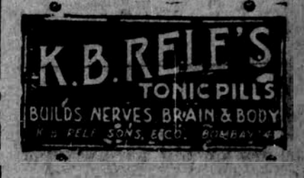

How To Remove A Bad Complexion.

Cosmetics can never really help a poor complexion; often they are positively harmful. The sensible, rational way is to actually remove the thin veil of stifling, half-dead scarf skin from the face, and give the fresh, vigorous and beautiful young skin underneath a chance to show itself and to breathe.

This is best done in a very simple way, by merely applying mercolized wax at night, like cold cream, and washing it off in the morning. Good mercolized wax can be obtained from any well-stocked chemist. It absorbs the disfiguring cuticle gradually and harmlessly, leaving a brilliant natural complexion. Of course, this also takes with it all such facial blemishes as red blotches, tan, moth patches, sallowness, liver spots, pimples, etc. As a freckle remover and general complexion beautifier this old-fashioned remedy is unequalled.

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"Grim Though Glamorous"

IMPRESSIONS OF SHANGHAI

Mr. Douglas Massie gives in the "New Leader" in mail week the following graphic description of conditions in the Chinese City:

(BY DOUGLAS MASSIE).

I lived for two years—1927 to 1929—in the vitally important nine square miles of the International Settlement. The pavements are almost a solid mass of Chinese, and with the temperature in summer at something over 100 in the shade and 90 per cent. humidity, I spent a considerable amount of my spare time trying to find a place where there was unbreathed air.

In the interior of China many Europeans find it imperative to wear loose gowns like Chinamen (Chinawomen, of course, wear light cotton or silk trousers), but in Shanghai Europeans keep up the conventions of their own countries. The winter is similar to that experienced in Britain; and during this time of the year the bulk of the Chinese, not being able to afford fuel, tie themselves up till the spring in any old rags they can pick up. It is not surprising, therefore, that in the winter disease, especially smallpox, is very prevalent. The Shanghai Municipal Health Department vaccinates all who are desirous free of charge.

A 'HI' AND A 'HO.'

There is an amazing distinction in the streets, not only between the various types of people but in the manner of those who are merely walking and those who are working. The slow, placid, expressionless crowd on the pavement, and the shouting, turbulent mass in the roadway. An almost continuous procession of rickshaws passes along each side of the road.

The crossings are controlled by red and green lights in the charge of Sikh policemen. Immediately the light changes to green the rickshaw boys dash shouting across. At the same time pass coolies carrying bamboo poles, a load at each end of the pole and a man in the middle, or a load in the middle and a man at each end, singing to themselves or to each other as they suffle along in a kind of jog-trot. A high-pitched 'hi,' followed by a low-pitched 'ho.' The bearers of sedan-chairs sing in the same fashion; whilst coolies dragging trollies loaded with bales of cotton generally shout without any attempt at rhythm in order to clear the way.

The centre of the roads is filled with tramcars, trolley-cars, and motor-cars. The trams move with continuously clanging bells, the motor-cars with continuously hooting or screeching horns. A more dreadful racket than that of the main streets of Shanghai it is almost impossible to conceive.

THE KITCHEN GOD.

The average Britisher at home knows nothing about the Chinese. There are quite a large number, no doubt, who regard them as sinister dope fiends. I still remember with amusement the huge laugh which went up in a cinema mainly filled with Chinese when a Chinaman of the traditional film character type appeared on the screen. A stay in the East soon clears away all that sort of nonsense.

I have travelled a good deal about the world, and have thereby come to regard the customs and beliefs of different peoples with toleration. It may be I am right, and it may be they are—but it is far more certain we are all wrong.

The beliefs of the Chinese are mainly childish and charming. For instance, they have a "kitchen god," which occupies an honourable place in the household. At Chinese New Year this kitchen god is believed to pay a trip to the celestial regions, and for his transit paper junks, sampans, rickshaws, sedan-chairs and in this remarkable city of Shanghai even aeroplanes, are purchased. These vehicles of paper are burnt, and the spirit of the kitchen god duly makes his passage.

A WESTERN AND EASTERN CITY.

But the Chinese in their homes are very much the same as we are. They quarrel, they gossip uncharitably about others; and therefore, in order that these discrepancies shall not be reported by the kitchen god in the celestial regions, they make proper preparations for his departure—but seal up his mouth with toffee!

At full moon they make festival on the verandas of their houses, eating moon-cakes; and when there is an eclipse of the moon it seems to them that it is about to be swallowed by an enormous celestial dragon, so they let off Chinese crackers to drive the dragon away!

In Shanghai there are 2,500,000 Chinese and only 50,000 foreigners. The dominating foreign influence is British, but all nations, including the Chinese, are represented on the Shanghai Municipal Council. The Chinese City is exclusively oriental, but the International Settlement, although it is mainly occupied by Chinese, is built on Western lines. In Shanghai electric light is very cheap, and the main thoroughfare, Nanking Road, at night presents one of the most brilliant spectacles I have seen, the department stores (run exclusively by Chinese) being outlined with zstrings of light and illuminated signs in intriguing Chinese characters shining in profusion everywhere.

STRANGE HUMAN MIXTURE.

But Shanghai, although glamorous, is also grim. On the bridges are sentries from the Russian Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, standing stiffly to attention with rifles and fixed bayonets. It is their duty to stop motor-cars and search the occupants for firearms, for armed robbery and assassination are every-day items in the life of this teeming city.

In the mornings, also, a charitable organisation goes round the streets to collect the dead bodies that are always to be found there many of which are newly-born Chinese females, the female children being of little commercial value. The boy children struggle along with bamboo poles as soon as they can walk straight, or are sent to work in the Chinese and Japanese cotton mills.

But the strange mixture of humanity that is Shanghai can perhaps be typified best by the following incident, which can be seen during almost any walk. A Chinaman will run across the front of a quickly-moving motor-car, just escaping with his life. He will then stop, rub his hands together and laugh hugely, but not at his escape. He believed that a devil was following him—and he has lured the devil into being run over!

ALL-INDIA TOUR ON CYCLE

Bengali Youth Narrates Experiences

Mr. J. Mitra of Bagerhat (Khulna-Bengal), who is on a cycle Tour of India arrived in Bombay on the 2nd instant on his way to the South. Mr. Mitra started on his Tour on the 28th December, 1929, and so far he has travelled through Behar, U.P., the Punjab, Kashmir, N.W.F. Province, and many other parts of northern India, Gujrat, Kathiawar, Rajputana and Central India.

It is, indeed, a great adventure he has undertaken, and one that involves considerable hardships and even risk. All the experience of this adventurous young man will fill a big volume. He has been a guest of noblemen in Indian states. He had fallen into the hands of Bhils while traversing the hilly districts of Punchmahal in Gujarat, and narrowly escaped being done to death. He was arrested by the police on suspicion in some places. While crossing the shady deserts of Rajputana, Mr. Mitra was overtaken by a heavy sand-storm. This was, perhaps one of the most thrilling experiences of his life. He was presented with a small purse by the public of Dhulia, and the people of Kathiawar Gujarat, and other provinces were not slow to recognise the great spirit which lay behind his adventure.

Mr. Mitra is now leaving Bombay for Poona, and after travelling extensively through the South India and Ceylon, which will be another four or five thousand miles journey, he will return to his native place.

His main object is to study the country and combine sight-seeing with first-hand knowledge with local conditions and topography.

MR. GILBERT LODGE PROTESTS

To The Editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir,—In a recent issue of your journal a Contributor who uses the initials "J.D.J." makes a violent attack upon Christian Science.

While the matter of one's religious convictions should not in the view of many people be made the subject of attack in a daily paper, in the article to which I refer Christian Science and Christian Scientists were discussed side by side with the Welfare of India League. As I introduced the Lecturer, Dr. Albert Gilmore, and happen to be a Member of the Council of the Welfare of India League, there can be little doubt that the article was a veiled attack upon me personally. More especially is this so as there are not to my knowledge any other members of the League who are Christian Scientists.

It is hardly necessary to say that my religious views have nothing whatever to do with the declared and practised policy of the Welfare of India League, the membership of which consists of all classes and creeds of Indians and Europeans indiscriminately.

In fairness to the League and to me personally I would ask you to publish this disclaimer.—Yours, etc.,

E. M. GILBERT LODGE.

IN DEFENCE OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

To The Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—In your issue of the 7th instant, under the caption "Helping 'Welfare of India', Superstition in the Name of Science," J.D.J. attempts to denounce "Christian Science" and its Discoverer and Founder Mary Baker Eddy.

First of all, let me say that Christian Science has nothing, whatsoever, to do with the "Welfare of India League". This body should therefore not be connected with the subject in any way.

J. D. J.'s remarks on Christian Science are a complete misrepresentation of this religion, which can only be attributed to a lack of knowledge of the subject. Those of your readers who wish to know the truth about Christian Science may borrow the textbook "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures", by Mary Baker Eddy, from the Christian Science, Reading Room. From a careful study of this book they will find that Christian Science has nothing in common with the principle of the practice of "Magic Doctors" and "Shamans". No one can injure another by the application of Christian Science. Christian Science is opposed to sorcery of every kind. In common with most other religions it accepts the premise that God is infinite Spirit, or Mind. Its teaching and practice is therefore built on one infinite Divine Mind, which is wholly good. Sorcery is based on the contrary belief in minds many,—in evil spirits. The student of the textbook will also find that this very book refutes the charge that Mrs. Eddy was an illiterate woman. Those who want further proof may read the latest biography of Mrs. Eddy, by Dr. Lyman P. Powell, rector of St. Margaret's Episcopal Church in New York City (who is not a Christian Scientist). In the latter book they will also find that Christian Science is not "a miserable little clique" as your correspondent asserts, but a vast movement with over 2,600 Churches and Societies all over the world, and also 40 college and university organisations, to which every week a new church (fully paid for) is added. The reader will further find that amongst its adherents are a vast number of men and women of the highest social and intellectual standing.

If Christian Science asserts that matter is unreal, it is backed by the latest discoveries of Prof. Dr. Einstein, and other leading physical scientists. With regard to J.D.J.'s remark about curing disease "that does'nt exist" let me quote Mrs. Eddy (Page 346 of Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures):—'It is sometimes said that Christian Science teaches the nothingness of sin, sickness, and death and then teaches how this nothingness is to be saved and healed. The nothingness of nothing is plain; but we need to understand that error is nothing and that its nothingness is not saved, but must be demonstrated in order to prove the somethingness—yea, the allness—of Truth"

The Christian Science textbook, as well as Powell's Life of Mary Baker Eddy, will show the reader that Christian Science is primitive Christianity based on the teachings and practice of Christ Jesus. Dr. Powell quotes well-known religious people outside of Christian Science, and members of the medical profession, who have publicly acknowledged the efficacy of the healing ministry of Christian Science. The action of the Lower House of the Convocation of Canterbury of the Church of England, in adopting, with only three dissenting votes out of an attendance of two hundred, a resolution designed to further spiritual healing may still be news to many.

Yet, when all is said, there still remains the cardinal question: Does Christian Science heal the sick and the sinning? Ask the tens of thousands whose testimonies may be found in the Christian Science periodicals or heard on Wednesday Evenings in Christian Science Churches all over the world. Who knows better then the healed themselves. "Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them."—Yours, etc.,

W. R. STOESSEL.

(Committe on Publication,) Queen's Mansions, Bastion Road.

Bombay, March 15.

Ahmednagar Post Office Picket Sentenced

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Mar. 17.

A Congress volunteer was sentenced to six months' rigorous and a fine of Rs. 20 or one month more in default for picketing at the City Post Office.

Local cloth merchants have been asked by the District Magistrate not to seal or stop the sale of foreign goods or close their shops to observe hartal obeying Congress orders.

The chance of a lifetime!

Will you accept the **New, positive-registration**

Gillette Razor . . . practically free?

Then ask your dealer for Gillette's "Good-Will" Set. You get the *New* Gillette—the finest razor Gillette ever made—together with 5 of the wonderful, super-keen, double-edged, double-service, genuine *New* Gillette Blades, FOR A BARE TRIFLE MORE THAN YOU ORDINARILY PAY FOR THE BLADES ALONE!

Why does Gillette make such a liberal offer? Why is Gillette almost giving away a razor of such quality, embodying the most recent Gillette patented refinements?

First, Gillette wants to prove to you, not by words but by actual demonstration, that the *New* Gillette positive-registration Razor and the specially processed, genuine *New* Gillette Blades give you the finest shaves in the world. Second, Gillette is, in effect, affording you an opportunity to throw away your old razor, which may be damaged, thus limiting its shaving qualities. So Gillette offers to do its full share in replacing your old razor with a new and a far better one!

Can you ask for anything more liberal? Go to your dealer today and get your "Good Will" Set. Supply is limited! Time is limited! Don't miss this great bargain!

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NOTE THE NEW FEATURES

1. Patented positive-registration razor that assures real shaving comfort.
2. Razor and blade specially treated—resists tarnish or discoloration.
3. Channelled razor guard allows the blade to engage the beard with a full cutting edge, yet with perfect safety.
4. Reinforced razor corners prevent damage if dropped.
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6. Wonderful *New* Processed Blade with keenest, smoothest shaving edges that science can produce.

PROTECTED BY PATENTS THE WORLD OVER

Genuine **NEW Gillette RAZORS — BLADES**

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS

Farina Prices To Decline

Bombay, Mar. 18.

Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

FARINA.

Since the last week of September, 1931, the prices of Farina in Holland ruled very nearly steady till the 16th of January, 1932. Henceforth regular heavy falls came in the prices till this day moreover Farina during this period was recklessly imported by the Indian Merchants without taking into consideration the quantity of actual consumption and the result was that since last eight weeks it is being sold much below the actual costs. The Dutch manufacturers are also responsible to a certain extent for this heavy fall in prices in India, because to encourage their sales they never gave a right idea on Farina situation over there, which is but quite natural in their interests. From our observations we find that the standard of quality in Dutch Farina is much lowered and for this we blame the consumers because it appears that since long they have never cared to see the actual supplies into their mills. Dutch Farina has its existence in India only during these last twelve years and why the Indian Mills should not go in for German or Polish Farinas, which are better at moderate level prices. The present market price for Supra quality for ready stocks is Rs. 8-4-0 per cwt., but we won't be surprised if in very near future it drops to Rs. 7-12-0 as the Ahmedabad Merchants have come to Bombay to unload their holdings.

Prices per ton:—

China Clay, best quality Rs. 78; China Clay, market quality Rs. 68.

Prices per cwt:—

Farina Double Sifted Rs. 8-4; Epsom Golt Rs. 5; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 6-2; Sago Flour market quality Rs. 5-15; Maize Starch Pearl, Continental Rs. 9-4; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 11-4; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 21; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 4-10; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 22-8; Turkey Red Oil Concentrated Rs. 43; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 8; Bleaching Powder, Electro German small packing Rs. 8; Sodium Sulphide, English small packing Rs. 10-8; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 9; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 10-8; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 9; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 45; Soda Ash, German Rs. 7-4; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 45; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 38; Litharge Flake, French, small packing Rs. 26.

Prices per lb:—

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0-11-0, Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0-10-0; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0-10-0; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-8-0; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-6-0; Formal-de-Hyde Rs. 0-8-0.

HONORARY JUDGES TO TRY CIVIL CASES

Motion Withdrawn In Council Of State

NEW DELHI, March 17.

Two non-official bills and one non-official resolution were on the agenda of the Council of State to-day, but Mr. Jagdish Prasad intimated that he did not intend to introduce his Bill to amend the olice Act.

Mr. Syed Hussain Imam then introduced his Bill amending the Indian Life Assurance Company's Act, 1912, the object of which he said was to put a stop to the flight of capital and to ease the exchange, to strengthen securities and thereby to facilitate Government's borrowing.

HONORARY JUDGES.

Mr. G. Narayanaswamy Chetty moved an urgent amendment of the Presidency Small Causes Courts' Act for appointing honorary judges in the Presidency towns of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta for the disposal of cases to the value of hundred rupees and below.

Sir B. L. Mitter, Law Member, said that the resolution was attractive and merited exploration, but this was a provincial administrational subject and not subject to legislation by the Central Legislature.

Mr. B. K. Basu opposed the resolution.

Mr. Narayanaswami Chetty, in view of the objection by the Law Member withdrew the resolution.

The Council then adjourned till the 24th instant.—A.P.

Weekly Weather Report

POONA, Mar. 17.

Following is the weekly weather report for the week ending March 16:—

The western disturbance which lay as a depression over the Punjab at the end of last week persisted there for two days and then filled up. It was responsible for nearly general rain in the North West Frontier Province on the 9th and 10th and in Kashmir on the former date and for local rain in the Punjab on the 9th. Kashmir on the 10th and in East and North Punjab on the 10th and 11th. It also caused an inflow of cold winds in Northwest India and its neighbourhood where the temperatures were below the normal on the 11th, 12th and 13th. Fresh western disturbance passed away eastwards, through Kashmir after causing a few light showers in Baluchistan on the 13th and along the North-West Frontier on the next day. A few falls of rain occurred in Assam on the 11th and in Upper Burma on the 14th.—A.P.

LUNA PARK

TO-NIGHT!

FINAL
ALL-INDIA GOAT
RACE
CHAMPIONSHIP
RUNNERS

DEW DROP—B. ROSEN
NOBLE KING—S. BLACK
EAGLE—T. HILL
PEGGY—L. DAVISON
ORANGE WILLIAM—C. PERKINS
KENTUCKY—O. ALRIDGE

FIRST-RACE
AT 10 P. M.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS
ANNAS 2.

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Established 7th September 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859)
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GREY, Manager.

The Union Bank Of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Capital paid-up	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p. a. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. p.a. from July to December on daily balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS for long and short periods received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum on daily balances or at 4 per cent. per annum on minimum monthly balances. Withdrawals allowed twice a week. Operations by cheques allowed.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

ASTHMA-CURE

1. Mr. C. GOMES writes:—He suffered from severe Asthma and Breathing trouble for 7 years Dr. Kusumgar's treatment completely cured him.
2. Mrs. NAYAK, Bombay writes:—She suffered from severe Asthma for 12 years. Nothing helped her. Dr. Kusumgar's special treatment cured her in 3 weeks.

DR. KUSUMGAR M.D., (Homeo.) 821, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

SPIRITUALISTS AND DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

(BY V. D. RISHI)

The attention of the entire civilized world seems to be concentrated upon the conference in Geneva and the momentous decisions that will be taken at it. It will be clear from the following that the Spiritualists are not indifferent to these problems and are trying to solve them in their own way.

Mr. H. Forestier, the Vice-President of the Executive Committee of the International Spiritualist Federation at Paris writes to us: "We think that you must follow with interest, as ourselves do, the Disarmament Conference in Geneva. The International Spiritualist Federation of which the essential purpose is to develop an international union between all peoples, appeals to every member of your honourable Association in order to ask them to unite every day their prayers with ours so that our great spiritual masters may help us to make every one of our representatives in Geneva understand the importance of their mission, and the necessity of an understanding in favour of a definite peace between all nations of the world."

THE TREASURE-HOUSE OF WISDOM

Man becomes greater in proportion as he learns to know himself and his faculty. Let him once become conscious of what he is, and he will soon learn to be what he should.

—SCHELLING.

In matters of conscience first thoughts are best; in matters of prudence last thoughts.

—R. HALL

Love much. There is no waste in freely giving;

More blessed is it, even, than to receive. He who loves much, alone finds life worth living;

Love on, through doubt and darkness; and believe

There is no thing which love may not achieve.

—ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

The truly humble Christian does not enquire into his neighbour's faults: he takes no pleasure in judging them; he is occupied wholly with his own.

—S. ATHANASIUS.

There is a difference between trying to please and giving pleasure. Give pleasure. Lose no chance of giving pleasure, for that is the ceaseless and anonymous triumph of a truly loving spirit.

—HENRY DRUMMOND

Industry is commended to us by all sorts of examples, deserving our regard and imitation. All nature is a copy thereof, and the whole world a glass wherein we may behold this duty represented to us.

—ISSAC BARROW.

A soul without reflection, like a pile without inhabitant, to ruin runs young.

Let us not shirk, at joy or sorrow's call. The service due to God who serves us all.

—ERIC MACKAY

What is noble? 'It is the finer Portion of the mind and heart Linked to something still divener Than mere language can impart.

—CHARLES SWATNE

There is always room for a man of force, and he makes room for many.

—EMERSON

Cowards are cruel, but the brave love mercy, and delight to save.

—GAY

Rubber Restriction

LONDON, March 17.

The Hague.—It is revealed today that the Anglo-Dutch Government Conference on rubber restriction was held on Tuesday, when Vanderwals, Director, Trade and Commerce Section of the Dutch Colonial Office, flew to London and conferred with Cunliffe-Lister. Mr. Vanderwals is now back at Hague.—Reuter.

My Morning Friend
giving me
BEAUTY & HEALTH
PROFULLA
GENUINE DENTIFRICE

NO SOAP ..... NO FAT
Per Tube -/8/-

GUJRAT PHARMACY.
Kalkadevi, Hathi Bldg., Bombay,
C. Popatlal, Moti Chawk, Poona

IN DEFENCE OF HIS PACT WITH DR. MOONJE

Mr. Rajah's Reply To Critics

(From Our Correspondent.)
(By Mail.)

NEW DELHI, Mar. 15.

Reminding his critics how another Nair-Rajah Pact succeeded in the interest of the De pressed Classes, Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah answers in a statement to press critics of the Moonji-Rajah Pact. He expresses satisfaction at the reception given by his community to the Pact with Dr. Moonji and answers his detractors.

"I will not follow", he says, "the line adopted by my critics by imputing to them personal motives. For me it is enough to state facts that must tell their tale. In 1917 in the wake of the Great War, the late Dr. Nair, leader of the Non-Brahmin movement in Madras, wishing to rally the Depressed Classes to the banner of the Justice Party in view of the then imminent constitutional changes, extended his hand of fellowship to me and desired that the Depressed Classes of the Madras Presidency should join his movement. I was then the Secretary of the Madras Adidravida Mahajan Sabha with Mr. P. V. Subrammayan Pittay as its President.

A POLITICAL PACT.

"I entered into a compact with Dr. Nair; That was a political pact,, unwritten, like most popular compacts, between the Adidravidas and the non-Brahmin Caste Hindus, a compact effected for the mutual benefit. Then there were some amongst us who asked themselves whether it was wise to join the non-Brahmins seeing that they were our oppressors. They howled and hooted at me and accused me of barterinp my community to the heartless Non-Brahmins. They started rival organizations to mine, such as the Dravida Mahajan Sabha, wrote petitions against me to the Governor of Madras and against my Association. They accused me and villified me.

"Then Dr. Nair gave the necessary awakening and the necessary call to the Depressed Classes. The Justice Party did help my Community. When their representatives, Sir K. V. Reddy and Diwan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudaliar appeared before the Joint Parliamentary Committee, they had the kindness to place our case before that Committee in London. When the Justice Party came into power, they did not neglect our interests, though they could have done more for us.

THE JUSTICE PARTY.

"Seeing the good offices of the Justice Party towards the Depressed Classes, those who accused me of my compact with Dr. Nair and who, worked against the Justice Party Candidates in the Legislative Council elections then, gradually came into the Justice Party and to-day they hail the Justice Party as the champion of the Depressed Classes. I have no hesitation in saying that history will repeat itself. Those who abuse me now and carry on a mischievous propaganda will soon realise the importance and usefulness of the Pact, I have made with the Hindu Mahasabha and will follow the footsteps of my Madras brethren, who are now enjoying the benificence of the Justice Party.

"I was not blind to the fact when I made this Pact that there would be some opposition from certain sections of the Depressed Classes, for the obvious reason that only a very few of my Community are fully aware of the present day politivs and the quick succession of changing circumstances. How many persons, belonging to the Depressed Classes, are in possesion of what took place at the Round Table Conference and what takes place in several Committees that are now working in India.

IN THE INTEREST OF COMMUNITY.

"Taking stock of all the facts, I could not but take this step in the best interests of my Community. I need not say that I have been all the year working for the welfare of the Community to the best of my ability.

"To take the opportunity by the fore lock is a golden rule for success. Unless we risk no profit can be gained. Suspicion breeds suspicion. Everyone of us has to live in our Mother-country My humble suggestion is, at this juncture, to advise the Community to mark the time for the political advance, when others are going forward with rapid strides, will be putting a brake in the progress of the Community itself. Let us all put our shoulders together to bring the community almost in the line with the other communities of India."

CHARLIE, THE TRAGEDIAN

A Causerie

I was rather disappointed to find that Douglas Fairbanks according to the interview reported by Mr. D. C. Shah in this journal recently had no better compliment to pay to the genius of Charlie Chaplin than that the latter was merely a purveyor of Sunday School didacticism.

Charlie would, however, appear to me to be too great an artist, gifted with a keen humanistic insight into life and capacity to respond to its appeal, to descend to the level of the typical Hollywood "soul thrills" and sentimentality. He has a deep sense, in my view, of the comic in life which has an imaginative suggestion of the inner and profound reality of tragedy.

The laughter he provokes rings with a strangely moving sadness that lies like a doom in the core of our consciousness—a prologue to tragedy. The man slipping his foot over a bannana skin in the street is a tragic figure, like the fool in classic drama, the butt-end of a blind fate: and our laughter, induced by the strictly laughable element in the outward human behaviour, awakens in us pity that is dormant in the heart of saint and sinner alike that strange saving grace of human nature in which Dostoiewki so passionately believed.

The comic Charlie himself is a picture of that soulless misery that an industrial civilisation has created and which makes one despair of any salvation or a truly cursed and blind generation that is the offspring of that hard, cruel, mechanistic civilisation. And Charlie impersonates its essential spirit. He is an artist as I believe, whose soul is quickened as every true artist's soul is quickened by emotional intensity: his art is sublime because it fulfills, in a particular way, the condition of all genuine art that Tolstoi defined and its influence is only too obvious.

—C. J.

Kurubar Community's Meeting

(From A Correspondent).

GADAG, March 17.

A meeting of the members of the Kurubar Community was held under the auspices of the Karnatak Kurubar Sangha at Gadag recently. Dr. R. Nagangonda presided. It was mainly attended by the wool weavers of the Kurubar community from wool-weaving centres of Dharwar District.

Mr. Wagh in a speech explained the improved methods in carding, spinning and weaving and held demonstration in carding and spinning. It was shown how the improved methods which had been newly introduced minimised labour and carded a larger produce of clean wool, and how the improved Charkha, worked with a tread and gave a finer thread and larger output.

Mr. Mallappa Lakkundi spoke about the advisability of having a school started at Lakkundi, to teach the improved methods of wool spinning and weaving. A resolution requesting the Government to start such a school at Lakkundi was unanimously adopted.

All India Medical Conference VIII Session

The eighth session of the All-India Medical Conference will be held under the presidentship of Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.A., M.D., LL.D. on the 25, 26, 27 and 28 instant. Members of the Bombay branch and all those who wish to attend the session will be kind enough to inform the Secretary of their intention at 127 Girgaum Road, Bombay 4.

PROGRAMME OF THE CONFERENCE.

25th March 12 A.M.:—Opening of the Conference. Meeting of the Scientific Section at 2 p.m. 4 to 7 p.m.: Visit to Bengal Chemical Works.

26th March 8 A.M.:—Subjects Committee meeting. 12 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Conference Session. 5 P.M. to 9-30 P.M. Scientific Section.

27TH MARCH:—In the morning visits to interesting institutions. 12 A.M. to 4 P.M. Conference Session. At 6 P.M.: Annual meeting of the Indian Medical Association.

28TH MARCH:—8 A.M. to 10 A.M. —Scientific Section. After 12 a.m. Concluding session of the Conference.

TRIAL OF DR. DAS-GUPTA ADJOURNED

High Officials Cited As Witnesses

CALCUTTA, March 17.

When the charge against Dr. J. M. Das-Gupta, under Section 124 I. P. C. in connection with a speech on Chittagong riot was taken up, to-day, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The defence advocate submitted a petition citing as witnesses Mr. W. H. Nelson (Commissioner, Dacca Division and the President of the Official Enquiry Committee Chittagong riot) Mr. W. D. R. Prentice (Home Member) Mr. V. S. Hopkins (Chief Secretary) Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta and Mr. Subash Chandra Bose (State prisoners).

The Court rejected the petition so far as the officials were concerned, and adjourned the case till April 2 for enabling the defence to move the High Court in the matter.—A. P.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

Naval Commission Adjourns

LONDON, March 17.

Geneva.—After spending two montrs, mastering intricate technncial details, the naval commission of the Disarmament Conference adjourned for Easter recess until 18th April. The Commission's last business, before adjournment, was the consideration of the British proposal to increase the age-limit of capital ships to 26 years.

The Air Commission has also adjourned after adopting a resolution requesting the Bureau of the Commission to prepare a review of various delegations' proposals for internationalisation of civil aviation, and the measures to prevent civil aircraft being used for military purposes.—Reuter.

INTER-VARSITY BOAT RACE CREW

LONDON, Mar. 17.

The following are the Intervarsity boat race crews:—

CAMBRIDGE.

Bow.—D. Haigh Thomas (Eton and Lady Margaret) 11/7½ lbs.; 2. T. K. Payne (Eton and Thihd: Trinity)—12/6½; 3. T. Askwith (message mutilated here) 4. W. Sambell (Melbourne and Pembroke)12/6½;5. C. Sergel Monktoncombe and Clare) 21/9; 6. H. Rickett (Eton and Third Trinity) 12/11; 7. D. McCowen (Cheltonham and Pembroke) 12/2.

Stroke.—L. Buxton (Melbourne and Pembroke) 12/3.

Cox.—J. Ranking (Cheltenham and Pembroke) 7/1½

OXFORD.

Bow.—G. Ellison (Westminster and New College) 11/7½; 2. G. Smith (Winchester and Brasenose) 11/8; 3. J. Kent (Sherborne and Brasenose) 11/9; 4. C. Johnston (Shrewsbury and Brasenose) 12/3½; 5. W. Erskine-Crum (Eton and Christ Church) 12/6½; 6. R. Poole (Eton and Brasenose) 13/0-3/4. 7. W. Migotti (Radley and Worcester) 11/5½.

Stroke.—C. Chadwyck Healey (Eton and Thrinity) 11/6.

Cox.—T. Prichard (Clifton and Exeter) 8/2.—Reuter.

Certification Of Swadeshi Manufacturers

The Secretary, Swadeshi Certifying Board, Indian Merchants' Chamber Bombay, writes:—

The Indian Merchants' Chamber has now in operation a scheme for certifying goods, other than textiles, manufactured in India and for the issue of "Swadeshi Certificates." Those desirous of having such a certificate will have to give the following particulars:—1. Names of manufacturer and list of manufactures. 2. Office address. 3. Location of Works 4. Names and nationalities of Directors and/or Managing Agents and/or Managing Directors and/or Proprietors and/or Partners. 5. Amount of capital (paid up.) 6. Percentage held by non-Indians, if any. 7. Percentage and designation of non-Indian salaried employees, if any.

Applications giving these particulars will be considered by the Chamber, and where they are satisfied that having regard to the materials used, labour employed and the composition of the superior staff, shareholding and other particulars, the manufacture could be regarded as substantially Indian, they will issue the Certificate. The Chamber request the co-operation of manufacturers and merchants in this scheme, whose object is to protect and encourage bonafide manufacturers of Indian articles, and to guard the public against being misled into the purchase of articles described as Swadeshi and Home-made but which may not be genuinely entitled to that designation and description. Forms can be had from the Secretary.

STEAMER MOVEMENT:—The N.Y.K. Steamer "Tottori Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 16th inst. and is due to arrive here on Sunday morning, the 20th idem.

Unique Programme! During This Week!!
SPECIALLY ARRANGED FOR
NAVROZ; HOLI and EASTER HOLIDAYS
METRO-GOLDWYN MEYERS' SENSATIONAL SINGING; TALKING and DANCING.
GRAND MUSICAL DRAMATIC PRODUCTION

In Beautiful-Techni-Colours
With the ENCHANTING and LOVELY STARS of
"BROADWAY MELODY"
OVELY-MUSIC : LOVELY-DANCES : HEART-APPEALING SONGS
TO BE SEEN IN

CHASING RAINBOWS

Featuring World Famous Stars
CHARLES KING & BESSIE LOVE
Daily Shows; 5-30; 8 and 10-30 P. M.
Matinee On Saturday; Sunday and Holidays at 3. P. M
GLOBE TALKIES SANDHURST ROAD

SHRI SAMARTHA NATAK MANDALI
GRANT ROAD.
RIPON THEATRE
MONDAY, 21-3-32 At 3-30 P. M.
MOST POPULAR PLAY
AGRYAHUN SUTKA
WEDNESDAY, 23-3-32 At 3-30 P. M.
KHADASHTAK
BOOKING AT THE THEATRE

2nd GLORIOUS WEEK:
MAKE YOUR HOLIDAY MEMORABLE
Time:—6-15 and 10; Saturday, Sunday and on Holidays
Matinee Show at 3 P. M.
The whole of Bombay is surcharged with the intense devotion of transcendental love of the Immortal

MIRABAI

SAGAR MOVIETONE
All-Talking, Dancing, Singing Picture
Director:—Mr. RAMNIK DESAI.

Along with this picture—you will see in Gujarati:—
"SHRIKRISHNA DANLILA"
4 REELS

Cast:—
Miss ZUBEIDA,
Mr. JAL MERCHANT,
Mr. SANGATHA,
Miss KHATUN,
ETC.

Imperial Cinema
LAMINGTON ROAD.

Take a Note of 27th March at 9-30 a.m.

WAGLE'S

FEATS OF STRENGTH along with a selected batch of Artists who will entertain you with MUSIC, PYRAMIDS, TRICK CYCYLING, Mimicries, etc.

IN A
GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
AT
THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Tickets at:—

Mr. Pandya's Library	Lamington Road.
The Allies Restaurant	Lamington Road.
The Cecil Restaurant	Hughes Road.
T. A. Wagh & Co., Chemists	Girgaum Road.
Vasant Brothers	Girgaum Road.

NEW YORK COTTON

SHORTS COVERING

New York, Mar. 17.

PRICES OPEN 4 PTS. HIGHER ABSENCE OF SELLING—WALL-STREET FIRM— SHORTS COVERING. MARKET CLOSES 5 TO 2 PTS. UP—SPOT COTTON 5 PTS. HIGHER AT 7 CENTS.

The New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm in the absence of selling, influenced by strength of the Wall Street market and covering by shorts. Prices opened at a rise of 4 points but by noon there was some loss owing to scattered liquidation. Thereafter short covering steadily advanced prices and a rise of 8 points was recorded from the lowest level. Towards the close there was very little business and the market closed at a rise of 5 to 2 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 5 points to 7 cents.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was very steady and closed at a rise of 7 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised by 7 points at 6.90c.

While there is no justification for any material decline in the prices of cotton at present we think for some time there will not be any important change. Operators are awaiting further developments and in the absence of outside speculation and no change in trade conditions, we prefer to buy only on good reactions.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

N. Y. May Highest 6.95 +.07 Lowest 6.87—.01.

N. Y. July Highest 7.12 (1-55 p.m.) Lowest 7.04 (12 noon.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Dull and featureless during the morning. Fluctuated moderately in sympathy with stock market during the afternoon. Cotton news today unimportant. Expect a slow dragging market. Cotton goods market business larger. Yarn market a better demand has sprung up.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Mar. 17.

May	6.93+.05
July	7.10+.03
October	7.31+.02
December	7.49+.04
January, 1933	5.57+.04
Middling Spot	7.00+.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Mar. 17.

March	6.85+.07
May	6.95+.07
Middling Spot	6.90+.07

NEW YORK.
New York, Mar. 17.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

May	6.91
July	7.08
October	7.30

New York. Noon Call.

May	6.89
July	7.06
October	7.28

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Mar. 17.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	24,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	9,000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Mar. 18.

	Bales.
Khandesh	324
Central India	340
Barsi-Nugger	132
Berar	324
Central Provinces	420
Dholkra	245
N.-W. Provinces	199
Rajputana	46
Sind-Punjab	1,068
Broach	1,822
Compta-Dharwar	100
East Africans	7,665
Cotton	13,185
	Cwts.
Wheat	6,787
Linseed	14,876
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	504
Gingellyseeds	1,638
Poppyseeds	8
Groundnuts	4,764
Castorseeds	4,791
Rice	12,228
Myrabollams	1,900
Cottonseeds	5,593
Gram	856
Joowar	3,830
Barley	188
Bajree	2,124
	Tons.
Coal	2,810

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, Mar. 18.

Silver Ready	56	1	0
Mdon delivery	56	2	0
Gold Ready	28	2	0
Fagan delivery	28	2	0
Sovereigns	17	9	0

LONDON GOLD.
London, Mar. 17.

Gold Bar Fine per oz. £5/14/5

LIVERPOOL COTTON

REDUCTION IN BANK RATE INDUCES BUYING

Liverpool, Mar. 17.

PRICES OPEN ONE POINT LOWER—QUIET AND FEATURELESS—LOCAL BUYING ON REDUCTION IN BANK RATE—MARKET CLOSES UNCHANGED —MIDDLING AMERICAN SPOT 15 PTS. HIGHER AT 5 1/2D.

The Liverpool Cotton Exchange futures market opened at a decline of one point. It was a quiet and featureless session. There was slight local buying on reduction in Bank Rate, otherwise conditions were slow and featureless. The market closed quiet but steady unchanged to a rise of one point. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 15 points to 5.50c.

East Indian Cotton futures ring was quiet and closed unchanged. Egyptian cotton prices closed at a rise of 1 to 2 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was dull and closed at a rise of one point to a decline of 2 points.

In view of Easter Holidays, there is no likelihood of any fresh business. Some of the operators will like to keep square over the Holidays.

INCREASE IN GOLD RESERVES.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state:

Favourable Far Eastern news has caused a better feeling. On the 9th inst. when sterling suddenly jumped to 3.77. on speculative buying we pointed out any sensational advance would not be advantageous to Britain's export trade though the present improvement in financial conditions justify it and this is substantiated by a further reduction in the Bank of England rate to 3 1/2 per cent and the British Government retaining the authority if necessary to restrain speculation in exchange.

Although a greater portion of the £.80 million short term loans have been paid by Britain and large foreign funds have been accumulated there is no substantial increase in the Bank of England gold reserves. As we have so often stressed all nations appear to be concentrating their efforts on an economic recovery and to achieve this it is essential that producers of raw materials should receive remunerative prices for their products.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Liverpool market was steady on change of Bank Rate to 3-1/2 per cent.

Weather warmer and rainy except West Texas where the same is wanted.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Mar. 17.

	Quotations	Closing.
March 1932		5.21+.02
April 1932		5.19+.01
May 1932	5.15	5.18+01
June 1932		5.17+.01
July 1932	5.14	5.17+.01
August 1932		5.18+.01
September 1932		5.19+.01
October 1932	5.17	5.20+.01
November 1932		5.22+.01
December 1932		5.25—
January 1933		5.27—
February 1933		5.29—
March 1933		5.31—
May 1933		5.36—
Middling Spot		5.50+.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Mar. 17.

Sakellaridis March	7.07—.03
May	7.22—.02
July	7.37—.02
October	7.57—.02
November	7.67—.02
December	7.73—.02
January 1933	7.78—.02
F.G.F. Spot	7.50—

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Mar. 17.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.06
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	5.19
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	5.18
Oomra Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.68
Oomra Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.83
Oomra Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.98
Bengal Good	4.34
Bengal Fully Good	4.44
Bengal Fine	4.54
Scinde Fully Good	4.44
Scinde Fine	4.54
Scinde Superfine	4.64

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.
London, Mar. 17.

	This week. £
Total Bullion	121,500,000
Public Deposits	9,500,000
Other Deposits	105,500,000
Government Securities	40,300,000
Other Securities	50,200,000
Notes and Coin	42,700,000
Notes in Circulation	353,700,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	37.18 p.c.

BOMBAY COTTON

GOOD UNDERTONE

Bombay, March 18.

MARKET OPENS STEADY—SOME JAPANESE BUYING—SCATTERED LONG LIQUIDATION—INCREASED SELLING—

The local forward cotton market opened as expected at Rs. 214/- for Broach A./M. delivery. There was some Japanese buying which in the absence of any offerings hardened prices to Rs. 215/12. As soon as the demand was satisfied there was some relapse on scattered long liquidation. Prices steadied around Rs. 214/12 and with a limited turnover of business, the tone was healthy. In view of there being no other hedge contract either for May or J./A. delivery, speculative business has decreased considerably. In view of Holidays, there is less inclination to operate. Liverpool market opened very steady at a rise of 3 to 4 points and prices in the local market advanced to Rs. 216. Later on Liverpool was weak and was quoted 2 pts. lower. This induced increased selling and the market closed easy at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. 212
Oomra March 203
Bengal March 179

COTTON TENDERS.
Bombay, Mar. 18.

	To-day	Total
Bengal March	700	16,300
Oomra March	2,200	3300

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Mar. 18.

March	139.10 —3.80
June	144.50 —3.80
September	148.90 —2.70

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Mar. 18.

142 Motiram Vaghji Kavi 221.
26 Motiram Vaghji Mundra 216 3/4.
53 Motiram Vaghji Harji 10 off.
39 Motiram Vaghji Morvi 214.
62 Pehlad Mill Anjar 218.
30 Prelad Mill Mundra 216.
100 Currimbhai Miyagaon 10 on.
100 Currimbhai Palej 10 on.
60 Currimbhai Dholera 226.
128 Textile Prodak Palej 9 on.
100 Narshi Nagshi Mafkapur 200.
100 G. G. Kesha Jamjodpur 4 off.
51 Japan T. & Co., Chopda 203.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Mar. 18.

Bengal Superfine	192
Bengal Fine	187
Bengal F. G.	182
Sindh-Punjab Fine	187
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	182
Wardha-Hingt Fine	224
Nagpur Sawner Fine	224
Yeotmal Fine	212
Arvi Fine	212
Ellichpur Fine	212
Amraoti Fine	209
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	210
Mulkapur Fine	204
Khandesh Fine	204
Muthia F. G.	200
Jalna/Sailu F. G.	205
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	210
Ujjain Shujalpur F.G.	225
Broach F. G.	224/26
Punjab/American	235
Punjab/American mix	210/24
Cambodia	277
Miraj/Sangli	234
Compta Good	242

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Mar. 18.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	324	85,170
Central India	340	101,561
Barsi & Nagar	132	66,091
Hyderabad-Gaorani		17,701
Berar	824	181,068
Central Provinces	420	60,563
Total Oomras	2,040	512,184
Dholera	245	124,949
N.-W. Provinces	199	26,046
Rajputana	46	43,212
Sind-Punjab	1,068	124,425
Broach	1,822	38,696
Coompta & Dharwar	100	11,819
Westerns-Northerns		14,451
Cocoanada		3
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,705
Persian		1,185
American		87,491
Egyptian and African	7,665	97,497
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		189
Total	13,185	1,083,852

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 10th Mar.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	200	93,103
Japan & China	1,933	471,363
Coast Ports		21,478
Up-country by Rail		93,306
Afloat in harbour for Europe.		
China & Japan		24,602
Total	2,133	703,852

LONDON EXCHANGES.

T T London on Berlin	15.20
T T London on Amsterdam	8.96½
T T London on Brussels	25.88
T T London on Madrid	47.56
T T London on Milan	70.06
T T London on Berne	18.71
T T London on Paris	91.40
T T London on Prague	122.00
T T London New York Closing Rate	3.61-7/8

THIRD SUCCESSFUL WEEK!

ENJOY YOUR HOLIDAYS BY SEEING WITH YOUR FAMILIES THIS ALL-TALKING, SINGING, DRAMA IN HINDI LANGUAGE.

SOME OF THE SCENES ARE IN BEAUTIFUL COLOURS.

BILWA MANGAL

OR

BHAKT SOORDAS

PREPARED BY MADAN THEATRES LTD., and adapted from the Famous Stage Drama by

AGA HASHAR KASHMIRI

Every Day During the Week at 6-15 and 10 P.M.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3 P.M.

WELLINGTON TALKIES

(DHOBI TALAO).

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 18.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/6 3/32.
D D 1/6 1/8.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/8.
Bank Selling T T 1-6 3/32 March
Banks Buying T T 1/6 5/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 11-32 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/16 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 May.

NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 369.
Banks Selling T T 368
Banks Buying T T 363.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 685
Banks Buying D D 700.

AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 67 3/8.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 121 Nominal
Banks Buying 60 Days 111

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 90 1/8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 121 1/4

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 153 5/8

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 67 3/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.61 3/4 17th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/9 11/16 18th inst.
Japan/London 1/9 1/2 17th inst.
London/Paris 91.80 17th inst.
London/Belgium 26.00 17th inst.
London/Switzerland 18.70 17th inst.
London/Italy 70.00 17th inst.
London/Berlin 15.20 17th inst.
London/Holland 8.96 17th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Dull.
Gold £5.14.0 16th inst. £5.14.5 17th inst.
Silver London Ready 18 1/8 16th inst. 18 17th inst.
Silver London Forward 18 1/4 16th inst. 18 1/8 17th inst.
Silver New York Ready 30 16th inst. 29 1/2 17th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 5/8 p.c. 16th inst. 2 5/8 p.c. 17th inst
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 7/8 p.c. 16th inst. 2 3/4 p.c. 17th inst.
Bank of England Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c.

Money:—
Call 3-1/2 per cent.
3 Mos. 4-1/4 per cent.
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Tone of London Silver:—Quiet. China bought and sold. America bought at the decline.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, Mar. 18.

	Sup.	Fine	F.G.	Good.
M. G. Bengal U. P.	190	186	182	178
M. G. Rajputana	190	186	182	178
M. G. Punjab	188	134	180	176
M. G. Oomra No. 3	210	206	202	
M. G. Oomra No. 1	222	218	214	
M. G. Oomra No. 2	215	211	207	

FROM TO-DAY! DURING THIS WEEK!!

MADAN THEATRES' UNIQUE TALKING and SINGING DRAMA of DISTINCTION in HINDI

SHAKUNTALA

with

Miss KAJJAN and Master NISSAR

DAILY SHOWS:—5-30; 8 AND 10-30 P.M.
Extra Show on Sat. Sun. and Holidays at 3 p.m.

WEST-END TALKIES

Commencing Next Saturday 26th

SAROJ MOVIETONE'S GORGEOUS TALKING & SINGING Picture in Hindi.

GULBAKAVALI

WITH

Miss ZEBU and ASHRAF KHAN

at

GLOBE-TALKIES

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Mar. 18.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 61-12.
4 per cent. 1931-36 Conversion Loan Rs. 90/4.
4 per cent 1934/37 Loan Rs. 89-4.
4 per cent., 1960/70 Loan Rs. 68/14.
4 1/2 per cent. 1934 Bonds Rs. 96/14
4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan Rs. 77/14.
5 per cent. 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 88-10.
5 per cent 1935 Loan Rs. 97.
5 per cent. 1939-44 Loan Rs. 89-10.
6 per cent. 1933-36 Bonds Rs. 99/11.
5 per cent. 1933 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 100
5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 98/4.
6 per cent. 1932 bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 100/8.
6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 103.
6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Treasury Bonds Rs. 102
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Port Trust Rs. 65/8
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Municipal Rs. 64/8
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Improvement Trust Rs. 63/8
5 per cent. 1959 Bombay Municipal Rs. 78
6 per cent. 1954 Bombay Municipal Rs. 95/8.
6 per cent. 1950-60 Bombay Municipal Rs. 95/8.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Mar. 17.

Interest Day to Day Loans	1-5/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	2-1/4 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months	2-3/4 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	2-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4-1/4 p.c.

Travel Money

YOU may avoid the inconvenience and risk of carrying quantities of currency on your travels if you will take a City Bank Letter of Credit and a supply of travellers checks. Travel money in this form is safe, convenient and is honoured throughout the world.

Letters of Credit are issued in various currencies, the checks come in convenient dollar denominations.

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Founded in 1812

CAPITAL RESERVES and UNDIVIDED PROFITS

$225,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH
12-14, Churchgate Street.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day, To-morrow and Monday at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE TRUE STORY OF THE JUNGLE AT LAST

5,000 miles from safety ...you'll fight for your life ...with
RANGO
A Paramount Picture
ERNEST SCHOEDSACK brings you this real and thrilling drama from a hidden corner of the world!

THIRD SMILING WEEK of

THE SMILING LIEUTENANT

THE EMPRESS

To-day, To-morrow and Monday at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Also SUNDAY MORNING at 10 a.m.

MAURICE CHEVALIER

in

THE SMILING LIEUTENANT

THE EMPIRE

To-day, To-morrow and Monday at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Laugh Hit of the Season

"LUPINO LANE"

in

Never Trouble Trouble

A comedy with 1,001 laughs

Coming Next Saturday 26th

KRISHNATONE'S MIGHTY MYTHOLOGICAL Devotional picture in Hindi.

BHAKTA-PRHLAD

With Hydersha, Miss Nilam and Kumar Chandu.

ALL-TALKING & SINGING

at

Krishna Cinema

FROM TO-DAY!
DURING THIS WEEK!

MEHTA-LUHARS GREATEST Sensational Stunt Production

BLACK-TIGER

with

NAVINCHANDRA & CHANDRIKA

full of

THRILLS; ROMANCE; ACTION

Daily shows: 5; 7; 9 and 11-0 p.m.
Extra Shows on Saturday; Sunday and Holidays at 3 p.m.

Krishna Cinema

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J5

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The Bombay Chronicle

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JUPITER GENERAL
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J6

BOMBAY SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1932

SINO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT

Two Different Versions

CHINESE TROOPS TO RETIRE TO INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT AND HONGKEW?

LONDON, March 17.

Shanghai.—Terms of the Provisional Sino-Japanese agreement reached yesterday, according to a Chinese source, provide that the Chinese troops should remain in their present positions outside the twenty kilometre zone, and the Japanese should withdraw from the occupied territory. The evacuated areas should be policed and administered by the Chinese authorities. A Joint Sino-Japanese Committee should be formed to supervise with the assistance of neutral representatives, withdrawal of Japanese forces and the administration of the evacuated area.

LATER

London.—The League Assembly Committee at Geneva has accepted the Sino-Japanese Agreement for armistice, but the terms differ materially from those announced by the Chinese source at Shanghai.

Chinese troops will retire to the International Settlement and Hongkew. There is no mention of policing and administering the evacuated areas, and Mr. Hymans explained that the joint commission will only intervene in response to an appeal.—Reuter .

"BUY INDIAN LEAGUE"

No Government Interference

"LEGITIMATE ACTIVITIES" ALLOWED

MADRAS, Mar. 17.

After question time in the Madras Council to-day, the leader of the Opposition asked the Home Member whether Government had received any rrport on the dispersal of the "Buy Indian League" procession at Narsapur.

Sir Mahomed Usman said that as soon as the matter was brought to his notice he telegraphed to the District Magistrate whose report has now been received. It stated: "On 12th, 13th and 14th Congress activities were renewed under the cloak of the "Buy Indian League" processions organised for collecting crowds in the public baazr, carrying Congress tricolour flags and singing Congress slogans. The police seized the flags, and the "Buy Indian" placards from the volunteers, and dispersed unlawful assemblies, using minimum force. Legitimate "Buy Indian" activities were not interfered with."

INSTRUCTIONS OF DT. MAGISTRATES.

The Home Member informed the House that Government had issued the following instructions to the District Magistrates and Police Commissioner. The "Buy Indian League" is being addressed to get in touch with the District Maigstrates and the Commissioner of Police before they start operations so that misunderstands may not arise. Meanwhile the District Magistrates and Commissioners should issue instructions that there should be no interference with the activities of the "Buy Indian League" so long as they do not transgress the law. Government wish to avoid all apperance of interference with the legitimate advertisement of Indian goods. So there is particular need for discretion on the part of all officers."

Mr. Hameed Khan wished to move an adjournment but as the Home Member was awaiting a detailed report, he did not press it.—A. P.

BOSE BROTHERS IN JAIL

Diet Allowance Increased

NAGPUR, Mar. 17.

It is undrstood that Local Government has sanctioned an increase in diet allowance to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose who is detained in the Seoni Jail. Mr. Bos was hitherto allowed one rupee per diem dietary charges and this fact was subject matter of a crop of questions, both in the Legislative Assembly and the local Council. Allawances now sanctioned to Mr. Subhas and his brother and fellow prisoner Mr. Sarat Bose are stated to be Rs. 100 per month for each for incidental expenses plus Rs. 3-8 per day each as dietary charges.—A. P.

POLICE METHODS CONDEMNED

"Alienating Public Confidence"

MADRAS COUNCIL URGES JUDICIAL ENQUIRY

MADRAS, Mar. 17.

The Madras Legislative Council voted to-day the entire demand under "Jails" (Reserved) amounting to Rs. 21,46,500. Strong condemnation of police methods in dealing with the civil disobedience movement was voiced by the Opposition on a cut motion made by Mr. Arokiasami Mudaliar when the Police demand amounting to Rs. 154,10,600 was under discussion.

Mr. Mudaliar opined that if the Government thought the present methods of dealing with the civil disobedience movement were calculated to create a favourable atmosphere for the impending constitutional reforms, they were under a delusion. These methods, he maintained, alienated public confidence. The speaker urged the adoption of a more humane policy in dealing with civil disobedience if they wished to have the loyal support of law-abiding citizens.

Dr. Subbaroyan, the Opposition Leader, supporting the motion, strongly condemned the present policy. Several speakers urged a judicial enquiry into the alleged police excesses.

The Home Member, replying said that the Government had no option but to take up the challenge to law and order.

The motion for a cut was negatived by 60 votes to 30, three members remaining neutral. The entire police demand was voted. —A. P.

POLICE CLASH WITH CROWD

MULJI JETHA MARKET STILL CLOSED

Cloth Selling Agents' Reply To Bombay Millowners

"The excitement among the people due to indiscriminate use of lathi by police made it impossible for us to open the market.

This was the reply sent to the Millowners' Association by over a dozen prominent cloth-selling agents who assembled at the Mulji Jetha House, on Friday morning, in response to a letter by the Secretary of the Millowners' Association.

The letter asked the agents to be present at the Mulji Jetha House at 9 a. m. on Friday and it was intended that an attempt would be made to open the Market which has remained closed for over two months past. The Secretary of the Association was, however, conspicuous by his absence. He had sent two of his representatives to be present on the occasion.

The news that attempts would be made to open the Market attracted large crowds to the locality. Many shops in Javeri Bazar did not open their doors, on account of the rush of people, and the consequent excitement in the locality. People watched the scene from the terraces of the adjoining houses.

As usual the main gates of the Market opened at 8 a. m. when Desh Sevikas draped in orange-coloured saris posted themselves at the gates. The shops inside remained closed without a single exception.

A posse of lathi police, under Inspector Gole of Princess Street Police-station, and several other officers were present on the scene and guarded the area.

The arrival of a number of prominent agents at the Mulji Jetha House attracted the attention of the crowds who had assembled on the road outside, and indulge in noisy demonstrations. The demonstrators were raising national slogans, and asking the merchants not to resume business in the present disturbed conditions when "their mothers and sisters were being jailed and they were being treated with lathi charges."

Excitement ran high and the demonstrations continued unabated for over an hour.

MILD LATHI CHARGE

The police present on the scene chased the demonstrators and made a mild lathi charge in which some persons received injuries. One of them is an employee of a well-known Indian firm who are agents of a mill under European management.

REPLY TO MILLOWNERS.

The Agents, thereupon, decided to address a letter to the Secretary of the Millowners' Association. The letter was drafted immediately which stated that in response to the request of the Secretary they assembled at the Mulji Jetha House on Friday morning, and waited for one hour.

But the excitement among the people assembled there due to the indiscriminate use of lathi by the police made it impossible for them to open the Market. The letter further stated that in the lathi charge by the police some of their own men received blows. One such man was present in the hall with his shirt torn. He complained that he had received two blows at the hands of the police.

"STOP POLICE INTERFERENCE"

"It is impossible to open the market till police excesses stop", observed a prominent merchant, when a "Chronicle" representative asked his opinion on the question. "We know our people very well, and I am sure we would have opened the Market, but we do not want police interference in our affairs," he added. "Until this interference stops, and we are left to ourselves, I see no hope of the Market opening", he concluded.

The crowds outside the Mulji Jetha House continued their demonstrations until the agents came down, and the letter addressed by them to the Secretary of the Millowners' Association was read out and translated in Gujrati by Mr. Lalji Naranji.

DEMONSTRATORS SATISFIED.

The attitude taken up by the agents satisfied the demonstrators who then left the place shouting national slogans. As a result of the demonstrations and the excitement even the shops outside the Market which used to remain open usually were closed on Friday.

MANGALDAS MARKET AND DAVA BAZAAR.

The Mangaldas Market and the Dava Bazar were open on Friday.

"SEARCHLIGHT" BUILDING RAIDED

Proscribed Publication Seized

PATNA, Mar. 17.

The police raided, to-day, the "Searchlight" building and seized a copy of a proscribed publication of "Namak Satyagraha."—A. P.

Train Derailment: Release Of Nine Suspects

PATNA, Mar. 17.

Of the eleven suspects who were arrested, last month, in connection with the Sadisopur train derailment, nine were released on bail by the Sub-Divisional Officer Dinapore.

Ram Pratap Singh and two others were remanded to further custody pending investigation and report by th police.—A. P.

DOUBLE MURDER

Judge Refers Case To High Court

PATNA, Mar. 17.

The story of how stolen goods and cash were restored to a villager by promising an offering to the gods and how it resulted in a double murder was revealed in the court of the Sessions Judge of Patna who disagreeing with the verdict of the jury referred the case of the accused Loochan Kahar to the High Court.

Balkan Sao, resident of a village in Dinapore Sub-Division lost cash and ornaments. The accused who was a neighbour assured that the cash and the ornaments would be restored if he promised an offering to the gods. Balkan gave four goats to the accused as offering but later took them back, saying that all his cash was not restored. Thereupon it is alleged that accused visited Balkans house at night and killed his wife and inflicted serious injuries on his daughter who also later died of wounds.—A. P.

Foreign Cloth Picketing In Karachi

KARACHI, Mar. 17.

The Goverdhandas Market, the principal market for foreign cloth, which was picketed by Congress volunteers during the last three days remains closed to-day. Some merchants state that they have resolved to observe a two weeks' hartal. Business, however, is reported to have been done in the market till a late hour last night. —A. P.

Land Revenue Collections In Bardoli

SURAT, Mar. 17.

A sum of Rs. 17,000 was collected by way of land revenue in Bardoli Taluka excluding Valod Mahan on the 15th, and 16th instant.

Arrears still to be collected in Bardoli Taluka amount to Rs. 20,000 while Rs. 3,000 remain to be collected of the 1st instalment of the current year.—A. P.

GOVERNOR FOR 13th TIME !

Record Of Mr. Norman

BANK OF ENGLAND'S OFFER OF CONVERSION

Mr. Montagu Norman has been re-elected Governor of the Bank of England for the 13th time.—Reuter.

BANK'S PROFITS FOR 6 MONTHS

LONDON, March 17.

Rugby.—Mr. Montagu Norman Governor of the Bank of England, was congratulated at the half-yearly general court to-day on his 13th nomination to the post.

Mr. Norman said the profits for the half-year ended February 29th after making provisions for all contingencies were £627,201, making the amount of the reserve fund on that day 3,671,430. After providing for a dividend of 6 per cent., less income-tax, the rest would be £3,016,545.

The Bank of England announces the offer of conversion to holders of £116,467,382 of 4 1/2 per cent. Treasury Bonds which fall due for repayment on April 15 next. The holders are offered for each £100 of their holdings £97-12-6 of 4 1/2 per cent. Conversion Loan redeemable between 1940 and 1944 or £107 of 4 per cent. Consolidated Loan repayable after 1957. While choice is given to exchange into these securities holders who prefer will have the right to be paid off in cash. It is understood that at least 90 per cent. of bonds are held by Government Departments and the public in consequence is concerned to only a small extent. The terms of conversion offered are virtually equal for both the stocks. The present step is regarded by Press as indicating confidence of the Treasury in improving the status of British credit. Moreover, it clears the way for much more ambitious project to convert £2,000 millions of 5 per cent. War Loan which is in contemplation.—B.O.W.

HAPPY FAMILY AGAIN

Lloyd George And Sir Herbert Shake Hands

LONDON, Mar. 17.

Mr. Lloyd George, was given a heartiest reception from all parts of the House of Commons on his first appearance since the General Election and severe illness. He immediately afterwards participated in an amusing unrehearsed incident. He had just taken oath, when he accidentally encountered Sir Herbert Samuel whom he had hotly attacked at a political gathering, overnight. Sir S. Herbert was momentarily embarrassed, but quickly took Mr. Lloyd George's proffered hand, and shook it warmly in full view of the House, and both joined as heartily as anyone in the general laughter.—Reuter's Special.

CUT MOTIONS WITHDRAWN OR REJECTED

Bengal Council Votes For General Administration Demand

CALCUTTA, Mar. 17.

The Bengal Council discussed, to-day, the demand of the Home Member for Rs. 95,28,000 for general administration. A cut motion of Mr. Manindra Deb Rai Mahasai for the total refusal of Rs. 2,800 under head "Hill and Dacca Allowances" was withdrawan on the assurance of the Finance Member that the whole question would be placed before the Retrenchment Committee. The entire demand of the Irrigation Member for Rs. 32,93,000 was voted.

A cut motion of a Muslim member to criticise the irrigation policy of Government was defeated by 58 votes to 41.—A. P.

OORGAUM MINE ACCIDENT: 3 KILLED AND 15 INJURED.

OORGAUM, March 17.

Three coolies are reported to have been killed instantaneously and 15 injured in a serious cage road accident in 7,000 feet level in the Heathkote Shaft in Champion Reefs Mine this morning.—A.P.

VICEROY TO INAUGURATE FRONTIER COUNCIL.

NEW DELHI, March 17.

According to the final arrangements the Governor of the Frontier Province takes the oath of office on the 18th April and the Viceroy inaugurates the Council on the 20th. The Foreign Secretary will also be present on the occasion.—A.P.

Rangoon.—The civil police raided Wetchaung on March 10 and captured a rebel absconder.—A.P.

WILL ENGLAND CAPTURE CALCUTTA CUP?

cotland Makes Eight Changes For To-day's Match

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Mar. 17.

The climax in the rugger season will be reached at Twickenham on Saturday when before 60,000 England attempts to avenge last year's Murrayfield defeat and capture the Calcutta Cup. The victory would enable them to equal Scotland's 22 wins in the Anglo-Scottish series. England have reverted the old Gloucester fullback, T. Brown, and brought in a new forward, Longland (Northampton), who is only a new cap.

Scotland have made eight changes. Four new caps are Dykes, Meathur, Ritchie and Wright. The match concludes hectic 24 hours classic sport, beginning with the Grand National on Friday afternoon, and then the Boat Race on Saturday morning.

DARTMOOR MUTINEERS' TRIAL

Evidence Of Prison Officer Udy

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 17.

Owing to the belief that there are number of "old lags" in public galleries in Prince Town police-courts, even more strict precautions were taken, to-day, to forestall trouble at the examination of 32 Dartmoor convicts. Senior police officials carried revolvers. Prosecuting solicitors were also armed.

An important witness was the Prison Officer Udy who related that a month after the Dartmoor mutiny convicts threatened to pull him to pieces and murder his wife and family. "I fully expected to be murdered that day," he said.

Princes Flying To Liverpool

LONDON, March 17.

The Prince of Wales, and Prince George are flying to Liverpool to-morrow. Mr. Winston Churchill lands at Plymouth from America, to-night, and immediately entrains for Liverpool for the Grand National.—Reuter.

37 HORSES TO RUN

Will Grakle Repeat Last Year's Win

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 17.

Thirty-seven horses will breat the tapes on the dryest course in living memory, but this favours last year's winner Grakle who does not mind even if Aintree's stern test comprising 32 fences is like a roadway. But not since 1870 has the same horse won the race in two successive years

London.—Mr. Jardine has been appointed to the captaincy of Surrey. Some quarters regard the appointment as significant in view of the English visit to Australia.

WORLD MUSLIM CONFERENCE

Indian Branch Formed

MADRAS, Mar. 17.

At a public meeting of Muslims Mr. Abdul Hakim, presiding an Indian branch of the World Muslim Conference was established with headquarters in Madras. A strong Committee was appointed for organising provincial district and town branches all over India, requesting Muslim associations and individuals to form such branches and support the resolutions of the Conference at public meetings, and report to the honorary secretary at the head office.—A. P.

SHOE FLUNG AT MAGISTRATE

Incident In Cawnpore Court

CAWNPORE, March 16.

A great sensation was caused to-day in the court of Mr. Gross, Magistrate, when Quamaruddin, accused in two dacoity and one arson cases arising out of the last riots, who is on bail, rushed from the witness box and hurled a shoe at the Magistrate.

The shoe, however, luckily missed the mark and hit a plank behind the Magistrate, on which war trophies were exhibited. The miscreant also indulged in abusive language. The Magistrate referred the case against him to the District Magistrate to be tried by another magistrate.—A.P.

Complaint Against "Swarajya" Mg. Editor

ALLAHABAD, March 18.

The Allahabad High Court has ordered a complaint to be laid against Dewan Shimbunath Chopra, Managing Editor of "Swarajya," an Urdu paper of Delhi, under Section 467, of the Criminal Procedure Code, for a charge under Section 196, I.P.C., for the alleged use as genuine of false evidence in the Court of the Munsif of Shasawan in connection with a libel case. 4

It is alleged that the Editor published an apology to a plaintiff in an issue of the paper dated December 16, but the issue now filed contained no such apology, the allegation being that the editor removed two original pages and inserted two newly printed pages.—A.P.

ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS IN BENGAL

Editor Gets Four Months' Rigorous Imprisonment

CALCUTTA, March 17.

About a dozen arrests and six convictions are reported from different districts.

An ex-M. L. C. of Muzaffarpur has been arrested at Sitamari in connection with civil disobedience. The Editor of "Loksangrah", a nationalist weekly of Muzaffarpur, has been sentenced to four month's rigorous imprisonment at Darbhanga.

Of 13 volunteers, placed for trial at the Bankshall Court on a charge of leading a procession, seven undertook not to participate in the movement in future and were discharged, while the remaining six were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment varying from two to nine months.

Thirteen others were sentenced on a similar charge to rigorous imprisonment, varying from four to nine months at Jorabagan Courts.

Three were arrested and one was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment for leading a procession in Howrah.—A. P.

PICKETING IN LAHORE CONTINUES

Volunteers Arrested

LAHORE, Mar. 17.

Congress activitiess in the form of picketing of foreign cloth shops continues here.

On Tuesday altogether eleven persons including the 24th "dictator" of the Congress Committee err taken into custody, while yesterday five volunteers were arrested. They include two Congress and three Ahrar volunteers.

DEFYING POLICE ORDER

Two Youths Jailed

One year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or, in default, three months' further imprisonment was the sentence passed by Mr. I.N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, on the younger brother of Mr. Yousuf Meher Ali on Friday.

The accused was detained for some time under the Emergency Powers Ordinance in the Byculla Jail. He was released on last Wednesday and ordered by the Police Commissioner to report himself to police. He failed to do so and was re-arrested on Thursday.

He was charged under Section 21 of the Ordinance for disobeying the Police Commissioner's order.

Another accused was sentenced to one year's imprisonment on the same charge. He was a matriculated student, and was released on Thursday, and re-arrested shortly after his release for refusing to report himself to the police.

Three More Arrests Under Emergency Ordinance

Arrests under the Emergency Powers Ordinance in the City continued on Friday and three more persons were roped in by the police. One of the arrested persons is a Congress worker in the "C" Ward. They were taken to the Police Commissioner's office and later removed to the Byculla House of Correction.

London.—Sir James Sifton, Governor-Designate of Bihar and Orissa, left on Thursday by a P. & O. special.—Reuter.

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